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UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II

REVISION

Magnetic Tape Sort Programmer Reference UP-4142 Rev. 2

This UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Library Memo announces the release and availability of "UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Magnetic Tape Sort Programmer Reference," UP-4142 Rev. 2. This is a Standard Library Item (SLI).

This revision contains additions and corrections to the "UNIVAC 9300 System Tape Sort Programmers Reference," UP-4142 Rev. 1. This document now provides the programmer with information concerning run time for the sort in Section 2 and an Appendix containing sort timing. Corrections have been made to the descriptions of sort control parameters and own code, and also to the sort procedures in Section 5.

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January 1973

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UNIVAC

9200 II/9300 9300 II SYSTEMS

MAGNETIC TAPE SORT

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PAGE STATUS SUMMARY

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Section	Page Number	Update Level
Cover/Disclaimer		Orig.
PSS	1	Orig.
Contents	1 thru 4	Orig.
1	1 thru 6	Orig.
2	1 thru 6	Orig.
3	1 thru 10	Orig.
4	1 thru 6	Orig.
5	1 thru 14	Orig.
Appendix A	1 thru 7	Orig.
Appendix B	1 thru 5	Orig.
Appendix C	1 thru 4	Orig.
Appendix D	1 thru 4	Orig.
Appendix E	1 thru 7	Orig.
Appendix F	1 thru 32	Orig.
Index	1 thru 7	Orig.

Section	Page Number	Update Level
	<u>.</u>	
		,
	: : : :	
		1

Section	Page Number	Update Level
:		

CONTENTS

PAGE STATUS SUMMARY

GENERAL

CONTENTS

1.1.

1. INTRODUCTION

	1.2.	SORT PROGRAM FEATURES	11
	1.2.1.	Sort Program Structure	1-2
	1.2.2.	Hardware Requirements	12
	1.2.3.	Work Tape Labels	13
	1.2.4.	Input	13
	1.2.5.	Output	1-3
	1.3.	RECORDS	1-3
	1.3.1.	Sequence	1-4
	1.3.2.	Data Reduction	1-4
	1.3.3.	Data Volume	1-4
	1.4.	RESTART	1–5
	1.5.	SEGMENTED SORTING	15
	1.6.	STATEMENT CONVENTIONS	16
2.	GENE	RAL PROGRAMMING AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	
	2.1.	PROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS	21
	2.1.1.	Statement Cards	2-1
	2.1.2.	Own Code	2-2
	2.2.	HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	2–5
	2.2.1.	Work Tapes	25
	2.2.2.	Memory Space	26
	2.2.3.	Tape Length	26

SURI	INPUT	
3.1.	LABEL INFORMATION	3–1
3.2.	SORT CONTROL	3–1
3.3.	OWN-CODE CONTROL	3–4
3.4.	COMBINED CONTROL	3–4
3.5.	SORT RECORD SIZE	36
3.6.	WORK TAPE LABELS	3-6
3.7. 3.7.1. 3.7.2.	RECORD SEQUENCE FIELD Statements Own Code	3–8 3–8 39
3.8. 3.8.1. 3.8.2.	DATA REDUCTION Elimination Own Code	39 310 310
SORT	PROGRAM OUTPUT	
4.1.	LABEL INFORMATION	4-1
4.2.	CONTROLLED BY SORT	41
4.3.	CONTROLLED BY OWN CODE	44
4.4.	COMBINED CONTROL	45
4.5.	I/O PROCEDURE COMMUNICATIONS	45
SORT	PROCEDURES	
5.1.	GENERAL	5-1
5.2.	SETUP STAGE	5-1
5.3. 5.3.1. 5.3.2.	SINGLE-CYCLE SORTING Input Stage Output Stage	5-1 5-2 5-2
5.4.2.2. 5.4.3. 5.4.3.1. 5.4.3.2. 5.4.3.3.	MULTICYCLE SORTING Input Stage Input File and Separate Work Tape First and Intermediate Cycles Last Cycle Input File Same as Work Tape First and Intermediate Cycle Last Cycle Input Label Checking	5-3 5-3 5-3 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6
	3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 3.4. 3.5. 3.6. 3.7. 3.7.1. 3.7.2. 3.8. 3.8.1. 3.8.2. SORT 4.1. 4.2. 4.3. 4.4. 4.5. SORT 5.1. 5.2. 5.4. 5.4.2. 5.4.2. 5.4.3. 5.4.3.1. 5.4.3.2. 5.4.3.3.	3.2. SORT CONTROL 3.3. OWN-CODE CONTROL 3.4. COMBINED CONTROL 3.5. SORT RECORD SIZE 3.6. WORK TAPE LABELS 3.7. RECORD SEQUENCE 3.7.1. FIELD Statements 3.7.2. Own Code 3.8. DATA REDUCTION 3.8.1. Elimination 3.8.2. Own Code SORT PROGRAM OUTPUT 4.1. LABEL INFORMATION 4.2. CONTROLLED BY SORT 4.3. CONTROLLED BY SORT 4.4. COMBINED CONTROL 4.5. I/O PROCEDURE COMMUNICATIONS SORT PROCEDURES 5.1. GENERAL 5.2. SETUP STAGE 5.3. SINGLE-CYCLE SORTING 5.3.1. Input Stage 5.4. MULTICYCLE SORTING 5.4.1. Input Stage 5.4.2. Input File and Separate Work Tape 5.4.2.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. Input File Same as Work Tape 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.2. Last Cycle 1.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle 5.4.3.1. First and Intermediate Cycle

	5.5.	OPERATING PROCEDURE	511
	5.6. 5.6.1. 5.6.2. 5.6.2.1. 5.6.2.2.	· · · ·	5—11 5—12 5—13 5—13
	5.7. 5.7.1. 5.7.2. 5.7.3.	SEGMENTED SORTING Input Stage Output Stage Restarting	514 514 514
٠	ENDIX		
A.	SUMM	ARY OF SORT OPERATING PROCEDURES	
	A.1.	GENERAL	A −1
	A.2.	SORT INPUT DECKS	A -1
	A.3.	MINIMUM SET OF SORT STATEMENTS	A-1
	A.4.	OPERATING PROCEDURE	A-5
	A.5.	SORT STANDARD OPERATING DISPLAYS	A-7
B.	SUMM	ARY OF SORT STATEMENTS AND OPERANDS	
	B.1.	GENERAL	B1
C.	EXAM	PLES OF OWN CODE AND CROSS REFERENCING	
	C.1.	HEADER CARDS AND SENTINELS	C-1
	C.2.	CROSS REFERENCING BETWEEN PHASES	C1
	C .3.	CROSS REFERENCING BETWEEN ELEMENTS	C-1
D.	PROGI	RAMMING EXAMPLES	
	D.1.	EXAMPLE 1	D-1
	D.2.	EXAMPLE 2	D-2
E.	SORT	ERROR DISPLAYS	
	E.1.	GENERAL	E-1
F.	SORT	TIMING	

INDEX

FIGURES

51. Single-Cycle Sort Input Stage 52. Separate Input and Work Tape File With Multicycle Tape Sort 53. Common Input and Work Tape File With Multicycle Tape Sort 54. Multimerge Output Stage With Three Merges	54 55 58 510
A-1. MOS: Sort Input Deck, Card Reader, Card Controller A-2. NCOS, COS: Sort Input Deck Control Stream A-3. MDS: Sort Input Deck, Using 8K Memory	A-2 A-3 A-4
C-1. Card System: Header and Sentinel Cards C-2. Tape System: Header and Sentinel Cards C-3. Cross References Between Own Code Elements C-4. Own Code for 6-Character Label Dates	C-2 C-3 C-3 C-4
D-1. Sorting Program, Example 1 D-2. Sorting Program, Example 2	D-2 D-3
TABLES	
3—1. Field Statement, F Parameter Characteristics	3-9
B—1. Sort Statements With Common Parameters B—2. Sort Statements Without Common Parameters	B-1 B-4
E-1. Sort Program Error Displays	E-2
F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Sort Program Timing	F-2 F-18



1.1. GENERAL

This manual describes the tape sort program provided for use with UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program) and, in detail, the capabilities of the program.

For the most effective use of this manual, the reader should be familiar with the instruction repertoires of the UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems. Review of the following UNIVAC 9200/9300 Systems manuals is recommended:

- UNIVAC 9200/9300 Systems Central Processor and Peripherals Programmer Reference, UP-7546 (current version)
- UNIVAC 9200/9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Descriptions, UP-7806 (current version)
- UNIVAC 9200/9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Card Assembler Programmer Reference, UP-4092 (current version)
- UNIVAC Systems Card Utility Programs Programmer Reference, UP-4120 (current version)
- UNIVAC 9200/9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Card Utility Programs Programmer Reference, UP-4120 (current version)
- UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Magnetic Tape Input/Output Control System Programmer Reference, UP-4135 (current version)

Section 1 of this manual contains a summary of the structure and features of the sort program; Section 2 covers the general programming and hardware requirements; Section 3, the input stage; Section 4, the output stage; and Section 5, the procedures for using the sort program. Appendix A contains a summary of the operating procedures; Appendix B, a summary of statements and operands; Appendix C, examples of own code and cross referencing; Appendix D, programming examples; Appendix E, sort error displays; Appendix F, timing information.

1.2. SORT PROGRAM FEATURES

The UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems sort program is designed to:

- provide a highly efficient and comprehensive sorting capability that can be applied to a wide range of data processing requirements; and to
- produce a sort program for which operating procedures are simple, straightforward, and not subject to exception.

1.2.1. Sort Program Structure

The sort program is in absolute loadable format. Parameters for the program are established by statement cards and own-code modules. Own-code modules are in relocatable format produced by the assembler. The card system sort program operates in conjunction with the minimum operating system (MOS). It consists of three decks between which statement cards and own-code modules are inserted. If the input file is a deck of cards, it can be placed in the hopper of the card read unit immediately after the last sort deck.

The sort program is included in the systems tape of the nonconcurrent operating system (NCOS) or concurrent operating system (COS).

In the sort program, statement cards enter the program sort from the control stream, and own-code modules enter from the control stream or a library tape. The input data file may follow the sort parameters and own code in the control stream.

A sorting operation takes place in three stages - setup, input, and output.

During the setup stage the sort program performs the following functions:

- It reads and processes all statement cards and own-code modules. Blank cards in the statement deck are ignored.
- It adjusts itself according to the specifications on the statement cards.
- It relocates and incorporates own-code modules for later use during the input and output stages.
- It does the label checking and creation specified for the first and last work tapes.

During the input stage, the program sort performs all operations required to reach the end of the input file. Specified label checking is included. In a multicycle sort, all required ordered subfiles are produced.

During the output stage, the sort program performs all operations required to complete production of a sorted output file. This includes:

- specified label operations;
- final collation pass of the sort process in a single-cycle sort; and
- merges required to reduce the ordered subfiles produced in the input stage of a multicycle sort to one ordered output file.

1.2.2. Hardware Requirements

The user specifies, on a statement card, the number of magnetic tapes to be used. The user also may specify the amount of main storage to be used or may allow the sort program to allocate the amount of memory available at the time the sort is loaded.

Sorting is possible in a UNIVAC 9200 II/ 9300/9300 II Systems with a 12,288-byte memory and a minimum of three magnetic tape units, but if more memory and tape units are available, the sort program adjusts automatically to the expanded equipment configuration.

1.2.3. Work Tape Labels

The work tape for the program sort is not designed to be used as input to another program; however, the user may require that:

- certain security measures, such as checking the expiration date in the first file header label of a tape designated to become a work tape, must be performed;
- because the data currently recorded on a tape designated as a work tape is to be overwritten, the file header label indicating the presence of that data also must be overwritten;
- the file header label on a work tape, after its use, must be intelligible to subsequent label checking routines and must indicate the presence of sort work tape data.

Consequently, the sort program provides for execution of an output tape label check and a label creation routine for each work tape.

1.2.4. Input

The sort program enables the user to:

- provide own code to completely control delivery of input to the program;
- describe an input file in terms of statement cards similar to file description cards used in describing a tape input file to the magnetic tape input/output control system (IOCS); the sort completely controls the input from this file.

The sort program does the housekeeping involved in handling the file and delivers each input record, in turn, to own code for processing. In this case, the own code determines whether the record is to be delivered to the program and triggers the delivery of records from the input file by executing GET macro instructions and causes records to be written on the output file by executing PUT macro instructions.

1.2.5. Output

The sort program enables the user to:

- provide own code to completely control the disposition of records produced by the sort.
- describe an output file in terms of statement cards similar to the file description cards used in describing a tape output file to the IOCS. The sort program completely controls the output to this file.

The sort program performs the housekeeping involved in handling the file and delivers each sorted record, in turn, to own code for processing. In this case, the own code determines whether the record is to be written on the output file. Own code triggers the delivery of records from the program by executing GET macro instructions and causes records to be written on the output file by executing PUT macro instructions.

1.3. RECORDS

Records to be sorted may be any fixed number of bytes in length or they may be the standard variable-length record format.

Key fields for sequencing records may be described to the program sort by the user. Alternatively, own code designed to do the comparisons necessary to determine record sequence may be supplied.

When key field description is chosen:

- As many key fields as desired may be described.
- Each key field may appear anywhere in the record.
- Each key field may contain alphanumeric, unpacked decimal, packed decimal, or signed binary data.
- Each key field may be tested for ascending or descending sequence.

1.3.2. Data Reduction

In some applications, records are sorted for tabulation. If the tabulation requires only subtotals and totals, the lowest level of subtotaling can take place while records are being sorted. Subtotaling occurs when the sort finds two records in sequence with identical values for all key fields. The appropriate fields of one of the records are combined with the corresponding fields of the other, and the former record is eliminated from further processing. Data volume is reduced, thereby reducing sorting time.

Data reduction is especially advantageous when it occurs early in the sort process. Early data reduction occurs when records with identical key field values tend to appear close together in the input data stream. Such batching occurs frequently.

For example:

- Source documents are batched for delivery to the data processing system.
- The input file is already sorted on a set of key fields. The more significant set of these key fields is also the more significant set of key fields for the current tape sort.
- The input file is sorted on a set of key fields the same as the set for the current tape sort; however, key fields are in a different order of significance in the two sets.

Because of the influence of input sequence on savings, it is difficult to estimate what gain can be realized by data reduction of a given input file but experience shows these savings are large in some cases.

If the user wishes to eliminate records with duplicate key field values, he specifies elimination on a statement card. The user supplies own code if he wants to process records with duplicate key field values.

1.3.3. Data Volume

The sort program functions properly with any volume of data including no data at all. The case of sorting no records may occur unexpectedly when user own code selectively deletes records from the input file.

Records are ordered by moving them from one work tape to another. If the quantity of data to be sorted exceeds the capacity of the work tapes currently mounted and available, a set of ordered subfiles is produced. Ordered subfiles are later merged to produce the sorted output file. The merging operation is an automatic feature of the sort program after all input data has been sorted down to the subfiles. To produce the subfiles, the tape program sort must enlist the operator's aid to:

- demount each intermediate output tape as soon as an ordered subfile is produced;
- mount a blank tape for the next ordered subfile; and
- remount ordered subfiles for merging at the end of the input stage.

By these means, the work tape storage accessible to the program sort is extended far beyond the number of tapes that can be mounted at one time.

Demounting and remounting of ordered subfiles is simple and systematic. Because the subfiles are written and read by the sort program, a thoroughly reliable checking procedure is incorporated to guarantee that subfiles are remounted in the correct sequence for merging.

The sort operation in which ordered subfiles are produced is known as the multicycle sort. The sort operation in which no ordered subfiles are produced is known as the single-cycle sort.

1.4. RESTART

Unpredictable interruptions in the sorting process, such as hardware failure or operator error, could make restarting the sort process necessary at the beginning. The time lost in restarting is undesirable when the quantity of data to be sorted is large.

For this reason, the sort program gives the operator the ability to restart the sort process at a recently completed point rather than at the beginning. Checkpoints are set up at the beginning of the production of each tape in an ordered subfile. The amount of data the program records on each tape in an ordered subfile may be specified by the user in a statement card; therefore, the user may determine the frequency of checkpoints.

Checkpoints at the beginning of production of each tape in an ordered subfile have another advantage. Assume that the unrecoverable error necessitating restart is the inability to read a tape in an ordered subfile during the merging operation. The restart provisions of the sort program enable the operator to restart the sort process at the point where the unreadable tape is to be produced, reproduce the tape, then restart the merging operation at the last checkpoint passed before the unreadable tape was detected.

Restart also may be necessary because a program of higher priority must be put on the processor before a sort process is completed. The operator can interrupt the sort process by making an unsolicited keyin, which causes the sort to rewind, with interlock, all tapes allocated to it. If these tapes are remounted after the emergency is over, the sort program can position the tapes at the point of interruption and resume the sort process as if the interruption had not occurred.

1,5, SEGMENTED SORTING

When large amounts of data are involved in a sort process, sorting can be scheduled in several disconnected segments of real time. For example, portions of a large volume of data to be sorted might become available at weekly intervals over a period of a month. Each of these portions can be sorted into an ordered subfile when the information is ayailable. The ordered subfiles can then be merged at the end of the month. Segmented sorting enables the programmer to load and execute only the stage of the sort program that is desired.

1.6., STATEMENT CONVENTIONS

The conventions used to illustrate statements in the manual are as follows:

- Capital letters and punctuation marks (except braces, brackets, and ellipses) are information that must be coded exactly as shown.
- Lower case letters and terms represent information that must be supplied by the programmer.
- Information contained within braces represents necessary entries, one of which must be chosen.
- Information contained within brackets represents optional entries that (depending on program requirements) are included or omitted. Braces within brackets signify that one of the entries must be chosen if that operand is included.
- An ellipsis indicates the presence of a variable number of entries.
- In the coding of macros, commas are required after each parameter except after the last parameter specified. When a positional parameter is omitted from within a series of parameters, the comma must be retained to indicate the omission.

PAGE REVISION

2. GENERAL PROGRAMMING AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.1. PROGRAMMING REQUIREMENTS

Input to the UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program) may be in the form of statement cards or own code. The majority of the statement cards and all of the own code are optional. A functional sort program can be implemented with as few as five statement cards and no own code.

2.1.1. Statement Cards

A statement card is formatted the same as a macro instruction except that a statement card never carries a label. Rules for entries in the operation field, the operand field (including positional and keyword parameters), the comments field, and continuation to the next card are identical to the entries for a macro instruction. Possible statement operation field entries are:

TAPES

Specifies work tapes.

Describes the input file.

ILB

Specifies the input file label.

WLB

Specifies the work tape label.

FIELD

Describes key fields.

OUT

Describes the output file.

OLB

Specifies the output file label.

PAGE

RSTRT

Specifies that restart of a sort process, rather than a start from beginning, is to be initiated.

PART

Specifies that only a portion of the sort process is to be performed.

SORT

A general statement describing various aspects of the sort program.

■ END

Marks the end of the statement cards in the statement card deck. Unlike the other statement cards, an END statement card has no parameters.

Except for the TAPES, IN, FIELD, OUT, and END statements, all of the preceding statements are optional and are used only when the functions they perform is desired. In addition, the sort program setup stage enables submission of more than one SORT statement; thus, all of the SORT statement parameters do not need to be strung out in the operand field of a single SORT statement. They can be grouped in several SORT statements. One functional grouping would be to put all the SORT parameters not expected to change in one statement. The parameters expected to change would be grouped in as many SORT statements as required to elect the various options with a minimum of SORT statement substitution. For example, one SORT statement parameter specifies the amount of memory to be used by the sort program. The specification should be placed by itself in a SORT statement if the parameter is expected to vary.

2.1.2. Own Code

In many cases, a statement parameter is specified in terms of a label. The label specified can be externally defined in own code. Sometimes the specification of a parameter indicates that the sort program is to transfer control to the specified label to allow own code to perform a characteristic function. Such parameters occur in the IN, FIELD, SORT, and OUT statements. The names of these parameters and the own-code function associated with each follows:

IN statement

LBAD Specifies input file label check own code.

LBRC Specifies special entrance to input label check own code to be used during multicycle

sorting.

IPRO Specifies input procedure own code to process input records.

ERRO Input read error own code.

EOFA Specifies end of input file own code.

FIELD statement

RSOC Specifies record sequence own code.

SORT statement

LBAD

Specifies work tape label handling own code.

DROC

Specifies data reduction own code.

OUT statement

LBAD

Specifies output file label handling own code.

OPRO

Specifies output procedure own code to process output records.

EOFA

Specifies end of sorted data own code entered by the sort program when no more sorted

records are to be delivered to the output procedure.

The sort program always transfers control to own code by way of a BAL (branch and link) specifying register 14 as the return register. The program does not preserve the own-code registers.

The sort program requires unique 4-character labels in any user own code.

Own code may consist of one or more independently assembled modules. These modules must be assembled, assigning 0 value to the operand of the START directive. Header cards must be supplied surrounding the modules to indicate to the sort program the phase during which the module is to be loaded into main storage. A module externally defining labels specified in the IN statement may be included only during the input phase. Similarly, own code pertaining to the OUT file may be included only during the output phase. All other own-code modules are common to the program and occupy main storage during the complete sort process.

Minimization of main storage space required by own code is conducive to tape sorting efficiency. This is particularly true of own code that occupies storage during the complete tape sort process; however, the user may include all own code in one module if he wishes to assemble all the own code at one time.

Own code may make external references to labels externally defined in the sort program. These labels are:

ILBF

Specifies input file ID location.

ILBC

Specifies input file creation date location.

ILBG

Specifies file generation number location.

ILBV

Specifies input file volume number location.

■ IN

Specifies input filename.

WLBF

Specifies work tape file ID location.

WLBC

Specifies work tape creation date location.

WLBG

Specifies work tape generation number location.

WLBV

Specifies work tape volume number location.

WLBX

Specifies work tape expiration date location.

SORT

Specifies sort filename.

DELE

Specifies record deletion routine for data reduction.

OLBF

Specifies output file ID location.

OLBC

Specifies output file creation date location.

OLBG

Specifies output file generation number location.

OLBV

Specifies output file volume number location.

OLBX

Specifies output file expiration date location.

OUT

Specifies output filename.

RES

Specifies base location of a communication area common to the input and output procedures.

The input filename can be referenced only during the input stage, and the output filename can be referenced only during the output stage. All other externally defined labels are available for reference during the complete tape sort process.

An own-code module can be used to reference entries externally in another module only if:

- the reference is one requiring a 2-byte address substitution without an addend; and
- the reference is a 2-byte address plus an addend and the defining ENTRY is in a module preceding the EXTRN; that is, the element containing the ENTRY must be loaded prior to the element containing the EXTRN.

Examples are given in Appendix B.

Own code may use either indexed or direct addressing.

2.2. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware requirements for a tape sort operation are described in the following paragraphs. Specifications of work tapes, storage, and tape length requirements also are included.

2.2.1. Work Tapes

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

Sort work tapes are specified in a TAPES statement operand consisting of a number of positional parameters. Each positional parameter specifies the logical unit number of a work tape. At least three magnetic tape units must be so specified.

The sort program determines the physical characteristics of the work tape units by inspecting the appropriate physical unit table entries. If 7-track magnetic tape units are used as work tape units, the data conversion option must be incorporated in the tape control unit; however, if the input file is recorded in 7-track mode with no data conversion, the speed of the sort program is increased if the work tape units are described in the physical unit table of the supervisor program as not using the data conversion feature.

Combinations of 9- and 7-track tapes may be used in the input stage (or PART INPUT), but not in the merge (or PART OUTPUT). For variable records, 7-track tapes without the conversion option cannot be used. For fixed records, the record length given in the SORT statement must be a multiple of six if 7-track tapes are used.

The running time for a tape sort can be reduced by using the systems tape drive (logical unit 0) as a work tape drive by:

Entering the systems tape address (00, for example) in the TAPES statement card but not as the first or last of 1. the parameters; that is, TAPES 01, 00, 02, 03.

NOTE:

Do not use CLRW=RWD as a keyword parameter. By not specifying this parameter, the output tape is rewound with interlock automatically at the end of the sort program.

- Ensuring that the write enable ring is removed from the systems tape reel; if not removed, no distinct halt 2. occurs to indicate this condition.
- Replacing the systems tape with a work tape when the sort program stops with either a 60U2 or 60U1 halt display (Appendix E).
- Pressing START switch on operator control panel.

PAGE

Upon completing the run, the sort program attempts to read tape unit 0 in search of job control. Because the systems tape has been removed, the operator will not experience the normal termination of the sort; i.e., a job control loop (refer to UNIVAC 9200/9200 II/9300/9300 II Systems Operating System Programmer Reference. UP-7531 (current version) for possible stop conditions).

Rewinding of the output tape with interlock (LOCAL indicator lit) may be considered an indication that the tape sort is completed. When this indication appears, the process can be stopped and the systems tape can be remounted.

2.2.2. Main Storage Space

Main storage space available for running a main program is indicated in the boundary table at the time the sort program is loaded. The sort program uses this amount of memory unless instructed otherwise. If the user wishes to restrict the amount of storage to be used by the sort, he can do so by including, in a SORT statement, the keyword parameter:

STOR=n

where:

the highest numbered byte the sort program is to use is indicated in n. The amount of storage allocated in this fashion must be equal to or less than the amount listed in the boundary table of the supervisor program as available for main program use.

2.2.3. Tape Length

The sort program assumes that all tapes have a usable length of 2400 feet. Any other length can be specified to the sort by including in a SORT statement the keyword parameter:

TAPE=n

where:

is the specified length of tape in feet. n

3. SORT PROGRAM INPUT

3.1. LABEL INFORMATION

At execution time of a UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program), the user may specify the values to be used to check the header label of the input file with an ILB statement. The ILB statement format is:

LABEL	† OPERATION †	OPERAND	
	ILB	f,c,g,v	

where:

- f Specifies the file identification.
- С Specifies the creation date.
- Specifies the generation number. g
- Specifies the volume number.

The values specified are sorted in fields labeled ILBF, ILBC, ILBG, and ILBV, respectively. Field ILBF is eight bytes in length; field ILBC, five bytes; field ILBG, four bytes, and field ILBV, two bytes. The fields are found in main storage in the order listed, the dating constant ILBC preceded by a space. If an ILB statement is not presented to the sort program, ILBF will contain the value:

SORTFILE

and fields ILBC, ILBG, and ILBV will contain unsigned decimal 0's in unpacked format.

3.2. SORT CONTROL

When the sort program controls input, the input file is described in the operand field of the IN statement in the form of keyword parameters similar to those used in a DTFMT (define the file for magnetic tape) macro instruction to describe an input file to the magnetic tape IOCS. The keyword parameters are reviewed here, and the difference between the use of the parameter in the IN statement and the DTFMT macro instruction is noted.

BKSZ=n

Whether the record format of the input file is fixed, variable, or undefined, a maximum block size must be specified for the file.

CKPT=YES

The sort routine automatically bypasses the checkpoint dumps recorded on the input file.

CLRW=NORWD

The tape is not to be rewound after the input file is closed.

CLRW=RWD

This macro instruction is used for a rewind operation if additional tape drives are specified beyond the minimum three work tapes. The sort routine assumes that the tape on which the input file is recorded is to be rewound with interlock after the file is closed. If the tape is to be rewound without interlock after the file is closed, the keyword parameter, CLRW=RWD, must be included; however, if the logical tape unit number specified for the input file is the same as a logical tape unit number specified for a work tape or an output file, the keyword parameter, CLRW=RWD, cannot be used.

CRDT=symbol

If the user does not specify the creation date, the sort routine operates as if the specification were CRDT=ILBC.

DEVA=nn

The logical tape unit number specified for the input file may be the same as a logical tape unit number specified for a work tape or for the output file; however, the same logical tape unit number may not be specified for all three. If the logical tape unit number specified for the input file is the same as that specified for a work tape, it must be the logical unit number specified last in the TAPES statement.

ERRO=IGNORE

The sort routine processes the block containing the error as though no error has occurred.

ERRO-SKIP

The sort routine skips the block containing an error.

FLBL=NO

The input file is unlabeled.

FLBL=NSTD

The input file contains nonstandard labels.

FLID=label

If the user does not specify the location of the input file identification, the sort program operates as though the specification were FLID=ILBF.

GENO=label

If the user does not specify the location of the generation number, the sort program operates as though the specification were GENO=ILBG.

LBAD=label

This keyword parameter is used when nonstandard labels are to be checked on the input file. The user must define his own input area, and symbol is the symbolic label of the first byte of a user label routine to process nonstandard labels.

LBRC=label

The LBRC parameter is unique to the IN statement. The symbol specifies the symbolic label of a special entrance to the user routine for checking input labels used during multicycle sorting (5.3).

OPRW=NORWD

The tape is not to be rewound before the input file is opened. Normally, the tape on which the input file is recorded is rewound without interlock before the file is opened.

RCFM=VARBLK

The record format for the input file is variable in length and blocked.

RCFM=VARUNB

The record format for the input file is variable in length and unblocked.

RCFM=UNDEF

The record format for the input file is undefined.

RCSZ=n

If the record format for the input file is of fixed length and blocked, n is the number of bytes in the record. For an input file with an undefined record format, n is the number (8-13) of a general register containing the record size.

When 7-track tape units with data conversion are used, the RCSZ must be a multiple of six, File integrity can be maintained by adding a sort RCSZ=48 plus an OPRO to handle the larger RCSZ during output.

READ=BACK

The input file is to be read backward. A file written on a 7-track tape with data conversion can be read backward only if the size of each block written is a multiple of three bytes.

VOL=n

The VOL parameter is unique to the IN statement. If specified, the sort program reads n volumes of the input file, then takes end-of-file action on the nth volume; the trailer labels at the end of preceding volumes are ignored.

A VOL parameter must be specified if a multicycle tape sort operation is desired.

VOLN=symbol

If the user does not specify the location of the volume number, the sort program operates as though the specification were VOLN=ILBV.

3.3. OWN-CODE CONTROL

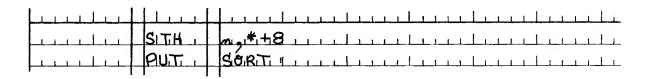
Parameters described in 3.2 do not appear in the IN statement if own code controls input. Instead, the single keyword parameter IPRO appears in the IN statement, and the specification of the parameter is the entry point to the input procedure.

The sort program transfers control to the input procedure entry point when it is ready to accept input data. The input procedure then assumes complete initiative in delivering records to the program.

Each record to be sorted is delivered by executing the imperative macro instruction:

LABEL	b OPERATIO	N ts 16	OPERAND	ъ
	PUT.	SOURT	juliar Kialrieia IIII	

The symbol SORT must be defined as an external reference in the input procedure. If the record to be delivered to the sort program is not in a fixed work area but is pointed to by register n, the record can be delivered with the sequence of instructions:



The STH instruction stores the record address in the calling sequence generated by the PUT macro instruction.

After the last record to be sorted is delivered, the input procedure is terminated by the imperative macro instruction:



NOTE:

Do not use OPEN SORT for controlling IPRO because SORT has already been opened.

3.4. COMBINED CONTROL

If own code controls input to the sort program but delegates the task of input file control to the sort program, the IPRO parameter and the parameters described in 3.2 appear in the IN statement. In addition, the following requirements must be met:

Either the keyword parameter

WORK=YES

or the keyword parameter

IORG=n

must appear in the IN statement. These parameters are used in the same way as in the DTFMT macro instruction.

The keyword parameter

EOFA=label

must appear in the IN statement, where label is the label of the entry point in the input procedure to which the sort program is to transfer control when the end of the input file is reached.

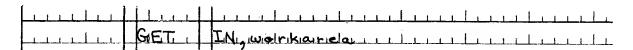
The imperative macro instruction is:

1	LABEL	b OPERATIO	N t 16	OPERAND	ħ
		DIPEN	TN.		

This instruction is used in the input procedure to open the input file.

The symbol IN must be defined as an external reference in the input procedure.

The input procedure receives the next record from the input file by executing the imperative macro instruction:



The parameter workarea is optional.

Own code delivers records to the sort program as described in 3.3.

At the end of the input file, control is transferred to the label specified in the EOFA keyword parameter.

After an end-of-file return, the input file is closed by executing the macro instruction:

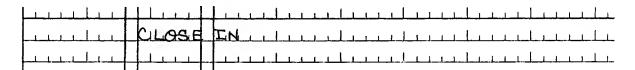


The input procedure directs the sort program to perform the next step in the sort process by executing the macro instruction:

		<u> </u>
	CLOSE	SORTILILIA

After this macro instruction is executed, control does not return to the input procedure for the remainder of the sort process.

The input procedure does not need to wait for an end-of-file return to perform the next step in the sort process. It can close the input file at any time by executing the macro instruction:



After closing, the input file the input procedure can, at any time, direct the sort program to perform the next step in the sort process by executing the macro instruction:

	L	1	1.1	L	L		1.1	_1	_1	_1	1	1		1			1	 t	1!	Ш	1				_1		1	11	1_	丄
	CH	10	SE	1	30) }	75	1	,	í			1	1	1 1		ı	1	1 1	.	1	1	,	1	1	1		1 1	ı	1
			1 1		,	1	1 1	1	,	,		1	ı				1	1	1 1				Ī	,	1	1	1	1 1	1	_
\\\\	 <u> </u>			1	<u> </u>							-				- -	_	 		_										

3.5. SORT RECORD SIZE

If input record size is specified in the IN statement and record size for the tape sort is the same as input record size, no further specification of sort record size is necessary. Otherwise, the SORT statement must include the keyword parameter:

RCSZ=n

where:

is the number of bytes in the record if record format is of fixed length. If record format is of variable n length, n is the number of bytes in the maximum record size.

In the case of variable-length records, maximum record size should include the 4-byte record length field. If the sort record size is variable and the keyword parameter RCSZ appears in a SORT statement, the statement also must include the keyword parameter:

RCFM=VAR

3.6. WORK TAPE LABELS

For each work tape specified in the TAPES statement, the tape sort program performs a standard output header label check and creation procedure. This procedure is automatic unless the tape sort is instructed by a keyword parameter to do otherwise.

The WLB statement is used if the user wishes to specify the values to be used in checking and creating the work tape header label. The WLB statement has the format:

LABEL	t OPERATION t		OPERAND
	WLB	f,c,g,v,x	

PAGE REVISION

where:

- Specifies the file identification.
- С Specifies the creation date.
- Specifies the generation number. g
- Specifies the volume number.
- Specifies the expiration date. х

The specified values are stored in fields labeled WLBF, WLBC, WLBG, WLGV, and WLBX, respectively. Field WLBF is eight bytes in length; field WLBC, five bytes; field WLBG, four bytes; field WLBV, two bytes; and WLBX, five bytes. The fields are found in main storage in the order listed; each of the dating constants WLBC and WLBX is preceded by a space. If a WLB statement is not presented to the sort program, field WLBF will contain the value:

SORTTAPE

and fields WLBC, WLBG, WLBV, and WLBX will contain unsigned decimal 0's in unpacked format.

If work tapes are to be subjected to a standard output header label check and creation procedure, the user may instruct the sort program where to locate the file ID, creation date, generation number, volume number, and expiration date for the procedure by including in a SORT statement the keyword parameters:

FLID=label

where:

label

is the label of the first byte of the file identification. If the user does not specify FLID, the tape sort operates as if the specification were FLID=WLBF.

CRDT=label

where:

label

is the label of the creation date. If CRDT is not specified, the sort program operates as if the specification were CRDT=WLBC.

GENO=label

where:

label

is the label of the generation number. If GENO is not specified, the tape sort operates as if the specification were GENO=WLBG.

VOLN=label

where:

label

is the label of the volume number. If VOLN is not specified, the tape sort operates as if the specification were VOLN=WLBV.

XPDT=label

where:

label

is the label of the expiration date. If XPDT is not specified, the tape sort operates as if the specification were XPDT=WLBX.

The following keyword parameter should be included in a SORT statement if no label procedure is desired for work tapes:

FLBL=NO

If a nonstandard label procedure is desired for work tapes, the following keyword parameter should be included in a SORT statement:

LBAD=label

where:

label

is the entry point to an own-code label procedure. The sort program enters the label procedure before writing on each work tape. Upon entry, register 8 contains the character 0 in the least significant byte; byte 29 under register 9 contains the logical tape unit number of the work tape for which the label procedure is entered. On exit from the label procedure, the program writes on the work tapes as it is left positioned by the label procedure. Note that an own-code label procedure can address the areas labeled WLBF, WLBC, WLBG, WLBV, and WLBX, and that a WLB statement can be used to place values in these locations for use by the own-code label procedure.

3.7. RECORD SEQUENCE

The sort program sequences records in a file based on one or more key fields in a record. A key field is described in a FIELD statement. Optionally, the programmer may supply own code to perform the sequencing operation.

3.7.1. FIELD Statements

The key fields are described in a series of FIELD statements. Each FIELD statement describes one key field and must appear in a statement deck in order of significance, major to minor. Each key field described by a FIELD statement must lie completely within the first 4096 bytes of the record.

The format of a FIELD statement is:

LABEL	\$ OPERATION \$	OPERAND						
	FIELD	p,n,f,s						

where:

- Specifies the number of the position in the record of the most significant byte of the key field. Bytes of the record are numbered, starting with 1, from low-order to high-order main storage. When numbering the bytes of variable-length records, the 4-byte record length field is considered to be part of the record.
- n Specifies the number of bytes in the key field.
- f Specifies the format code of the key field.

Field formats, codes, and associated maximum lengths in bytes are listed in Table 3-1.

Format	Code	Maximum Length
Character Binary	CH BI	256 256
Packed decimal	PD	16
Zoned decimal	ZD	16
Fixed-point integer	FI	256

Table 3-1. Field Statement, F Parameter Characteristics

If f is not specified, the sort program operates as if the specification were CH.

Where s is a code for the sequence in which a series of records (all of which contain the same values in all the more significant key fields) are to appear in the sorted output file. The code for an ascending sequence is an A; the code for a descending sequence is a D. If s is not specified, the tape sort program operates as though the specification were an A.

3.7.2. Own Code

The following keyword parameter must appear in a FIELD statement when the user is supplying own code to determine record sequence:

RSOC=label

where:

label is the entry point to this record sequence own code.

The sort program enters record sequence own code each time the program wishes to know which of two records is to appear first in the sorted output file. At the time of entry, register 11 points to one record, and register 12 to the other record. The records may not be stored on half-word boundaries; therefore, they may not be addressed by RX format instructions. In the case of variable-length records, the 4-byte record length field is considered a part of the record. When exiting from record sequence own code, the condition code must be set to low if the record addressed by register 11 is to precede the record addressed by register 12 in the sorted output file. The condition code should be set to high if the opposite is the case. If the sequence of the two records in the sorted output file is arbitrary, the condition code should be set to equal. Record sequence own code must not alter either the records or the contents of any registers.

3.8. DATA REDUCTION

During each data pass of the sort process, the writing of a record is postponed until the next record to be written has been selected. The sort program then determines whether data reduction procedures are to be taken with respect to the two records. Data reduction procedures are taken if the two records:

- have equal values in all key fields, or
- cause record sequence own code to return control with an equal condition code.

3.8.1. Elimination

If the user wishes data reduction procedures to be the arbitrary elemination without subtotaling of one of the two records, the following keyword parameter should appear in a SORT statement:

EQUL=DELE

3.8.2. Own Code

If the user wishes to supply data reduction procedures as own code, the following keyword parameter must appear in a SORT statement:

DROC=label

where:

label is the entry point to this data reduction own code. The sort program enters data reduction own code each time data reduction procedures are instituted.

At the time of entry, register 12 points to the record that is a candidate for elimination; register 11 points to the other record. The records may not be stored on half-word boundaries and must not be addressed by RX format instructions.

In the case of variable-length records, the 4-byte record length field is considered a part of the record.

When the two records are to be combined, data reduction own code effects this combination. The record length field of the record to be eliminated is then cleared to 0's. Instead of making a normal exit, control is transferred to the label DELE, which is defined as an externally referenced symbol in the data reduction own-code module. At DELE, the sort program eliminates 0-length record.

If data reduction own code determines that neither record is to be eliminated, the data reduction own code makes a normal exit. In any case, data reduction own code must not alter the contents of the key fields of any record that is to be retained; no alteration is to be made to the contents of any registers.

4. SORT PROGRAM OUTPUT

4.1. LABEL INFORMATION

The OLB statement must be used if it is desired to specify the values to be used in processing the header label of an output file at execution time of a UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program). The format of the statement is:

LABEL	\$ OPERATION \$	OPERAND						
	OLB	f,c,g,v,x						

where:

- f Specifies the file identification.
- c Specifies the creation date.
- g Specifies the generation number.
- v Specifies the volume number.
- x Specifies the expiration date.

The specified values are stored in fields labeled OLBF, OLBC, OLBG, OLBV, and OLBX, respectively. Field OLBF is eight bytes in length; field OLBC, five bytes; field OLBG, four bytes; field OLBV, two bytes; and field OLBX, five bytes. The fields are found in main storage in the order listed; each of the dating constants OLBC and OLBX is preceded by a space. If an OLB statement is not presented to the sort program, the field OLBF contains the value:

SORTFILE

and fields OLBC, OLBG, OLBV, and OLBX will contain unsigned decimal 0's in unpacked format.

4.2. SORT CONTROL

If the sort program completely controls output, the output file is described in the operand field of the OUT statement in the form of keyword parameters. These parameters are similar to those used in a DTFMT (define the file for magnetic tape) macro instruction to describe an output file to the magnetic tape IOCS (input/output control system). The keyword parameters are defined here, and the differences between the use of parameters in the OUT statement and the DTFMT macro instruction are noted.

BKSZ=n

Whether the record format of the output file is fixed, variable, or undefined, a maximum block size must be specified for the file.

CKPT=YES

This keyword parameter is unique to the OUT statement. If it is included, and if the logical tape unit number specified for the output file is the same as that specified for a work tape, the sort program establishes a restart point at the beginning of each volume of the output file during a multicycle sort. The sort program records checkpoint information on each output file tape to establish this restart point.

CLRW=NORWD

The tape is not to be rewound after the output file is closed.

CLRW=RWD

The sort program assumes that the tape on which the file is recorded is to be rewound with interlock after the file is closed. If the tape is to be rewound without interlock after the file is closed, the keyword parameter, CLRW=RWD, must be included.

CRDT=label

If the user does not specify the location of the creation date, the sort program operates as if the specification were CRDT=OLBC.

DEVA=nn

The logical tape unit number specified for the output file may be the same as a logical tape unit number specified for a work tape or for the input file; however, the same logical tape unit number may not be specified for all three. If the logical tape number specified for the output file is the same as that specified for a work tape, it must be the logical unit number specified first in the TAPES statement.

FLBL=NO

The output file is unlabeled.

FLBL=NSTD

The output file contains nonstandard labels.

FLID=label

If the user does not specify the location of the output file identification, the sort program operates as though the specification were FLID=OLBF.

GENO=label

If the user does not specify the location of the generation number, the sort program operates as though the specification were GENO=OLBG.

LBAD=label

This keyword parameter is used when nonstandard labels are to be written on the output file. The user must define his own output area in which to build nonstandard labels for an output file, and label is the symbolic label of the first byte of a user routine designed to write the nonstandard labels.

OPRW=NORWD

The tape is not to be rewound before the output file is opened. Normally, the tape on which the output file is recorded is rewound without interlock before the file is opened.

RCFM=VARBLK

The record format for the output file is variable in length and blocked.

RCFM=VARUNB

The record format for the output file is variable in length and unblocked.

RCFM=UNDEF

The record format for the output file is undefined.

RCSZ=n

If the record format for the output file is fixed in length and blocked, n is the number of bytes in the record. For an output file with an undefined record format, n is the number (8-13) of a general register containing the record size.

TPMK=NO

This keyword parameter is used when a tape mark is not to be written following nonstandard header labels, at the beginning of an unlabeled file, or at the beginning of successive tapes in a multivolume unlabeled file. Otherwise tape marks are written automatically.

VOLN=label

If the user does not specify the location of the volume number, the sort program operates as though the specification were VOLN=OLBV.

XPDT≂label

If the user does not specify the location of the expiration date, the sort program operates as though the specification were XPDT=OLBX.

When input label information is supplied by an ILB statement, the labels ILBF, ILBC, ILBG, and ILBV can be used. to relate output label information to input label information. For example, if the output file is to have the same file identification as the input file, this is specified by including in the OUT statement the keyword parameter FLID=ILBF.

4.3. OWN-CODE CONTROL

If own code controls output from the sort program, none of the parameters described in 4.2 appear in the OUT statement. Instead, the following two keyword parameters appear in the OUT statement:

OPRO=label

where:

label

is an entry point in the output procedure to which the sort program transfers control when it is ready to start delivering sorted records to the output procedure.

EOFA=label

where:

label

is an entry point in the output procedure to which the sort program transfers control when there are no more sorted records to be delivered to the output procedure.

After the sort program transfers control to the OPRO label, the output procedure assumes complete initiative for the processing of sorted records. The output procedure obtains each sorted record by executing the imperative macro instruction:

LABEL 1	t OPERATION	t 16	OPERAND	ъ
	GIETT	9,01	RTI, Iwoirikialneia III	
			<u> </u>	

The symbol SORT must be defined as an external reference in the output procedure. If the sorted record to be obtained from the sort program is fixed in length (not RCFM=VARBLK or VARUNB), it may be delivered to an area designated by register n by executing the instructions:

	L		
		HITE	n. # +8
	 Γ	SIET.	<u>~;*.+8</u>
- 1	 t-		

The STH instruction stores the record area address in the calling sequence generated by the GET macro instruction.

In response to the execution of a GET macro instruction, the sort program branches to the EOFA label when it determines that the sort operation is completed. The output procedure is terminated by executing the imperative macro instruction:



4.4. COMBINED CONTROL

If own code controls output from the sort program but delegates the task of output file control, the parameters described in 4.2 and 4.3 appear in the OUT statement. In addition, either keyword parameter WORK=YES or the keyword parameter IORG=n must appear in the OUT statement, where they are used in the same way as in the DTFMT macro instruction.

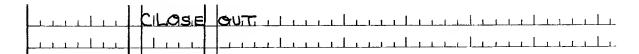
If the record format of the output file is variable in length and blocked, the keyword parameter WORK=YES must be specified. If the record format of the output file is variable in length and unblocked, the keyword parameter IORG=n also is permissible.

The output procedure opens the output file by executing the following imperative macro instruction:

LABEL 1	b OPERATION	t 16	OPERAND	ъ
	OPEN	J. U.O.		1
		1		11111111111

The symbol OUT must be defined as an external reference in the output procedure.

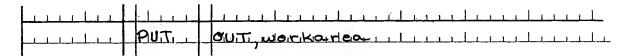
The output procedure delivers the next record to the output file by executing the imperative macro instruction:



The parameter workarea is optional.

Own code acquires records from the sort program as described in 4.3.

The output procedure closes the output file by executing the imperative macro instruction:



4.5. I/O PROCEDURE COMMUNICATION

If the input procedure has information to communicate to the output procedure and the two do not share memory, then the following keyword parameter should be included in a SORT statement:

RES=n

where:

n is the number of bytes of information to be communicated.

In response to this parameter, the sort program sets up an n byte area the first byte of which can be addressed by the externally defined label RES. Thus, the input procedure can put into the RES area information it wants to communicate to the output procedure. In such an instance, both the input procedure and the output procedure must declare the label RES as being externally referenced.

5. SINGLE AND MULTICYCLE SORTING

5.1. GENERAL

A UNIVAC 9200 II/9300/9300 II Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program) can be performed either in a single-cycle or a multicycle operation. The choice between single-cycle and multicycle operation depends upon the number of volumes of input data to be processed. If the input data exceeds one volume (reel), the sort will most likely require multicycle operation to process all the data. If the input data is a single volume, the sort will be able to process the data in a single-cycle (batch).

The sort program determines the tape capacity for each set of parameters given it. The variables affecting this computation are tape length, density, mode, and block size. The effects of the tape length and the density and mode are obvious. The effect of the sort block size is an inverse relationship so that the smaller the data block the greater the number of blocks and consequently the greater number of interblock gaps, which take tape space but contain no data. Therefore, if all the input data is accepted before the tape capacity is reached, the sort passes the data from the collation phase to the output routine, resulting in a single-cycle sort.

5.2. SETUP STAGE

During the setup stage the sort program performs the label checking and creation specified for the first and last work tapes, reads and processes all statement cards and own-code modules, and performs validity tests on the cards and modules. When a validity test fails, the appropriate message is displayed. If the error is detected during processing of statement cards, it is often possible for the sort program to continue validity testing by skipping the invalid parameter or statement. Checking for valid combinations of statements and parameters leads to a display requiring cancellation of the job in the setup stage.

5.3. SINGLE-CYCLE SORTING

A single-cycle tape sort is one that proceeds from the first operation to the last with all the data to be sorted contained within a batch. The size of a batch is that volume of data which can be contained on one sort work tape. The single-cycle sort computes the batch size and displays the end-batch signal (03FE) if the input data exceeds the batch size (A.5). The response to the end-batch display for a single-cycle is either to sort and output the batch as it is (the quantity accumulated) or to continue to accept input data until the end of file is detected. If the latter choice is made, the sort aborts if the data exceeds the tape capacity anywhere in the collation phase. When this happens, the user must re-initiate the sort program and call upon the multicycle operation.

During the input stage the sort program performs all operations required to reach the end of the input file. This includes specified label checking and handling of end-of-volume conditions. An additional operation is performed during the input stage if the logical unit number specified for the input file is also specified for a work tape or for the output file, Initially, all tape units must be provided with blank tapes to be used throughout the sort operation. When the tapes are examined and prepared, the last stated tape unit is compared with the tape unit given in the IN statement. If the tape unit is to handle the input file, the work tape is rewound with interlock and a MOUNT-INPUT is displayed. The operator then removes the work tape and mounts the input tape. When the START switch is pressed, the sort program begins accepting input records.

When the end of the input file is detected, the operation is dependent upon the further use of the input tape unit and upon the inclusion of the keyword parameter CLRW=NORWD in the IN statement. These operations are illustrated in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2.

	Input F	ile Same As
CLRW=NORWD	Work-Tape Unit	Output-File Unit
Absent	1a	1b
Present	1a	2

<u>KEY</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
1a	When the end of the input file is detected, the last volume is rewound with interlock and a MOUNT-LIBRARY is displayed. The operator dismounts the input file and remounts the work tape removed prior to mounting the input file. Pressing the START switch causes the work tape to be verified and positioned.
1b	When the end of the input file is detected, the last volume is rewound with interlock. The operator demounts the input file and mounts a blank to be used during the output stage.
2	The remainder of the tape below the last volume of the input file is used by the sort program as a tape on which to record the output file if OPRW=NORWD in the OUT statement. If OPRW=NORWD is not in the OUT statement, the input tape is rewound, and the output file is recorded at the beginning of the tape, destroying the information there.

Operation 2 produces a faster tape sort than operation 1a; however, the sort program characteristically assumes that it has full tapes to use as work tapes. Consequently, it is possible that with operation 2 the sort program may decide that it cannot successfully conclude the process, in which case CANCL is displayed.

After all the data has been read from the input file, it is collated and the sort program enters the output state automatically.

A flow chart of the input stage of a single-cycle sort is illustrated in Figure 5-1.

5.3.2. Output Stage

During the output stage, the sort program performs any specified output file label operations and performs the final collation pass of the process to produce the output file. In both the card- and tape-oriented systems the sort program indicates completion of the process by executing an EOJ macro instruction.

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5.4. MULTICYCLE SORTING

A multicycle sort operation permits completion of a tape sort that could not be executed successfully in a single-cycle operation. Multicycle sorting is requested by including the VOL parameter in the IN statement. This parameter indicates the number of volumes of the input file to be sorted and implies the production of more than one output volume.

A user with more than one volume of input who wishes to save on main storage allocation by using the single-cycle sort cannot use the VOL parameter to do so. He can, instead, provide an input procedure (IPRO) that determines the action to be performed on detecting end of file (EOFA). After closing the input file, a new volume can be mounted and the input file can be reopened.

The use of a PART statement also implies multicycle sorting and causes its selection and loading whether or not a VOL parameter is included in the IN statement.

5.4.1. Input Stage

The sort program counts data records accepted during the input stage. When the count reaches the calculated limit of data that can be written on a tape sort work tape as an ordered subfield, the sort program displays a CHOOSE message. For multicycle sorting, the normal response is to press START to continue. For single-cycle sorting, however, all the input data should be delivered to the sort program. By making a keyin response, then pressing the START switch, the operator can instruct the sort program to ignore the fact that the input record count has reached the cycle limit (5.5.2.1). The sort program continues to accept data until the end-of-file sentinel is detected and may go through to successful completion. However, the sort program also may be unable to complete the sort process in a single-cycle mode successfully. In this case, a tape runoff could occur, indicated by a tape dispatcher error message.

In multicycle sorting, the operator may decide to reply to the CHOOSE display if, at that point, the input file is nearly exhausted so that the remaining data can still be included in the subfile.

The steps in a cycle of multicycle sorting vary depending on whether the logical tape unit specified for the input file is the same as a logical unit number specified for a work tape.

5.4.2. Input File and Separate Work Tape

A multicycle tape sort operating with an input file and a separate work tape is described in the following paragraphs. (See Figure 5–2.)

5.4.2.1. FIRST AND INTERMEDIATE CYCLES

When the operator presses the START switch after seeing the CHOOSE display, the sort program collates the data read from the input file until all the data is written on a single work tape, which constitutes an ordered subfile. (If the logical tape unit number specified for the output file is the same as a logical unit number specified for a work tape, the ordered subfile is produced on the work tape.)

After the ordered subfile is written, it is rewound with interlock and a SUBFILE is displayed. The SUBFILE display includes the number of the ordered subfile just rewound with interlock; pressing the START switch displays the volume number, which is 0 in the input stage. The first subfile produced is numbered 1, the second subfile is numbered 2, the third is numbered 3, and so on. After the SUBFILE-VOLUME displays, the operator dismounts the ordered subfile and physically labels it with its subfile number. He then mounts a blank tape in place of the dismounted ordered subfile and presses the START switch. Any label checking and creation date specified for work tapes is done with respect to the blank tape. The sort program then accepts input records until the input record count once more reaches the cycle limit, at which point control is returned to the cycle point.

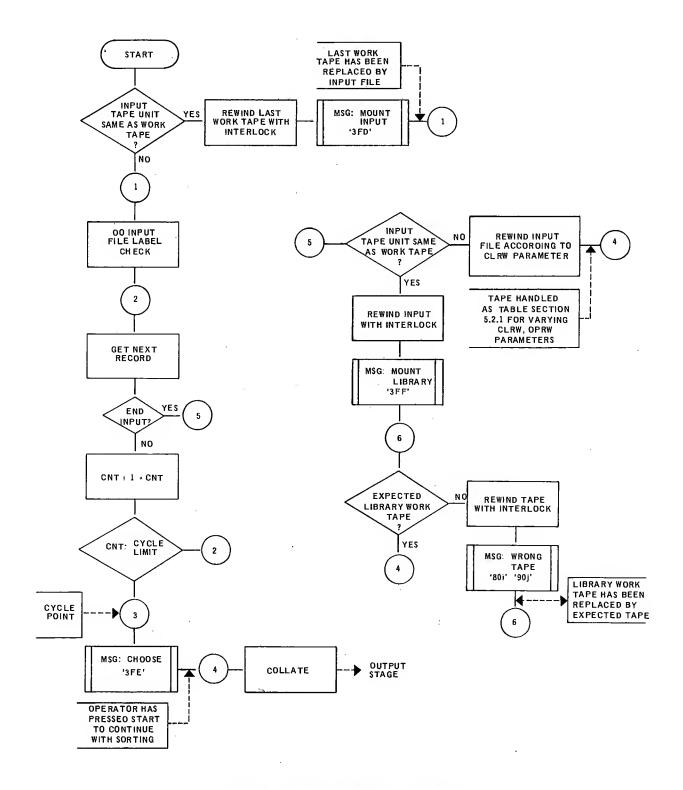
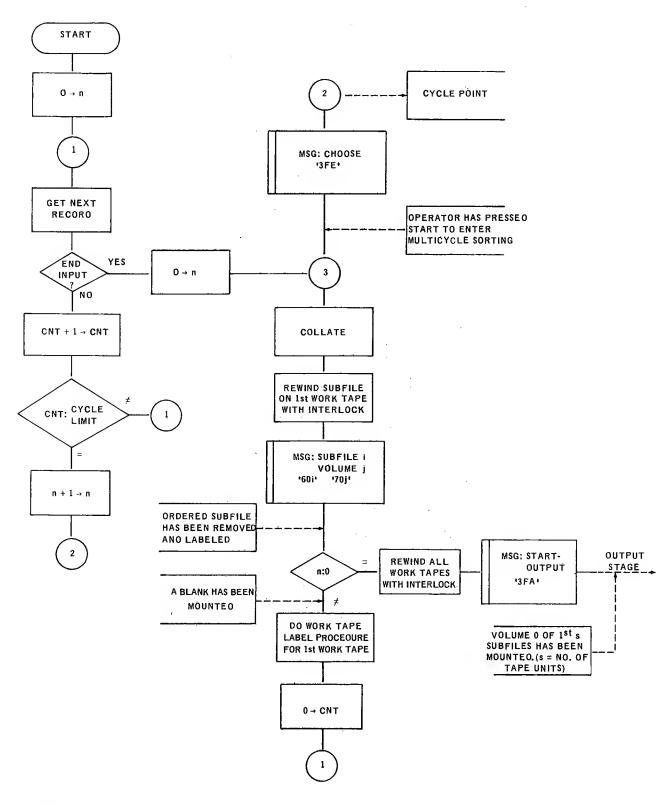


Figure 5-1. Single-Cycle Tape Sort Input Stage



NOTE:

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

 $\begin{aligned} n &= i = \text{SUBFILE number} \\ j &= \text{VOLUME number} \end{aligned}$

Figure 5-2. Separate Input and Work Tape File with Multicycle Tape Sort

5.4.2.2. LAST CYCLE

When the end of the input file is detected before the input record count reaches the cycle limit, the sort program produces the last ordered subfile from the data read. The SUBFILE display for the last ordered subfile indicates that the ordered subfile number is 0. When the operator presses the START switch after the SUBFILE-VOLUME displays, all work tapes are rewound with interlock and a START-OUTPUT is displayed. When the START switch is pressed, the sort program enters the output stage.

5.4.3. Input File Same as Work Tape

During the setup stage, the tape unit, which the input file shares with the work tape, is initially provided with a blank tape on which a tape sort library is to be created. At completion of the setup stage, the library work tape is rewound and a MOUNT-INPUT display indicates that the input tape is to be mounted. The operator presses the START switch to begin the input stage.

5.4.3.1. FIRST AND INTERMEDIATE CYCLES

After the cycle point CHOOSE display, the sort program rewinds the current volume of the input file with interlock and displays a MOUNT-LIBRARY. The operator replaces the current volume of the input file with the previous library work tape. If a tape other than the expected library work tape is mounted, the tape is rewound with interlock and a WRONG-TAPE is displayed. (The subfile and volume numbers are not significant.) The operator must then replace the rewound tape with the expected tape and press the START switch. The label is checked again and, if valid, the collation overlay is loaded from this tape. The sort program then proceeds to produce the next ordered subfile.

When the subfile is completed, the SUBFILE display indicates its number; pressing the START switch displays the VOLUME number. The ordered subfile volume is removed, labeled, and replaced with a blank tape by the operator. The operator then presses the START switch and the work tape sharing a tape unit with the input file is rewound with interlock. The MOUNT-INPUT display indicates that the library work tape is to be replaced by the current volume of the input file. Pressing the START switch causes the input file label to be rechecked and the tape to be positioned at the last cycle point. The sort program then begins dispersion of data for the current cycle of the input stage.

5.4.3.2. LAST CYCLE

At the end of the input file no special display is made. The end of the input stage is indicated by the production of subfile 0, followed by the START-OUTPUT display.

5.4.3.3. INPUT LABEL CHECKING

Each time the current volume of the input file is replaced with the work tape on their common tape unit, the label of the current volume is checked before it is repositioned. With one exception, the label check processing is the same as that performed when a new volume of the input file is opened. An input label check characteristically involves two steps:

- The anticipated value of the volume file header label is calculated on the basis of the value of the preceding volume file header label. For example, in the standard input label check routine, this calculation takes the form of increasing the volume number by 1.
- 2. The volume file header label is inspected to determine that its value agrees with the anticipated value.

4142 Rev. 2

PAGE REVISION

Step two is usually programmed to be repeatable so that when a tape fails a label check and is replaced by another tape the label check can be made with respect to the newly mounted tape. In summary, a check of an input volume file header consists of step one followed by step two. A recheck of an input volume file header consists of step two alone.

Using the preceding terms, label checking of the remounted input file volume is a recheck rather than a check.

Checking and rechecking are automatic functions of the standard input label check routine. If an own-code input label check routine is provided, the sort program transfers control to the LBAD label for a check and to the LBRC label for a recheck. If the LBRC label is not specified, control is transferred to the LBAD label for both a check and a recheck.

A flowchart of the input stage of a multicycle tape sort in which the input file and a work tape share a tape unit is illustrated in Figure 5–3.

5.4.4. Output Stage

During the output stage, the operator remounts the ordered subfiles produced by the sort program. In all other respects, the output stage of a multicycle sort is the same as the output stage of a single-cycle tape sort.

The ordered subfiles are mounted in order by subfile number on the tape units in the order in which the logical tape unit numbers are listed in the TAPES statement.

The output stage consists of merging ordered subfiles to produce the output file. If the number of subfiles is less than the number of work tapes, the process is completed with one merge. In all other cases, more than one merge is necessary.

During a multimerge output stage, the output file is produced during the final merge. Each other merge produces an ordered subfile, which must be demounted then remounted as input to a subsequent merge.

The numbering of subfiles during the output stage is carried over from the input stage. Thus, if the highest subfile number assigned to a subfile by the input stage is n, the first subfile produced by the output stage is numbered n+1, the second subfile is numbered n+2, the third is numbered n+3, and so on.

Subfiles produced during the input stage are one volume long; those produced during the output stage may be more than one volume long. Consequently, during the output stage the VOLUME display following a SUBFILE display is incremented to show the volume number of the tape in its subfile. The output stage produces ordered subfiles on the same work tape as the input stage.

The sort program indicates when a volume of an input ordered subfile is to be demounted and replaced by rewinding the volume with interlock. Inasmuch as the order in which input subfile volumes are to be mounted and the logical tape units on which the volumes are to be mounted are known, the sort program knows at all times what volume should be on a tape unit. Each time an input-ordered subfile volume is mounted, the tape sort examines the tape to verify that it is the right volume. Because the sort program produces all volumes of all subfiles, this verification is completely under tape sort control and is independent of the work tape labeling procedure specified by the user. If the tape does not pass verification, it is rewound with interlock, and a WRONG-TAPE is displayed. The WRONG-TAPE display also indicates subfile and volume numbers of the proper volume. The operator should then mount the indicated volume and press the START switch. The sort program then examines the newly mounted tape to verify that it is the expected volume.

To optimize output stage efficiency, the first merge might not use all available work tape areas. This does not affect tape mounting procedure. Once mounted, an input-ordered subfile volume should remain mounted until rewound with interlock.

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

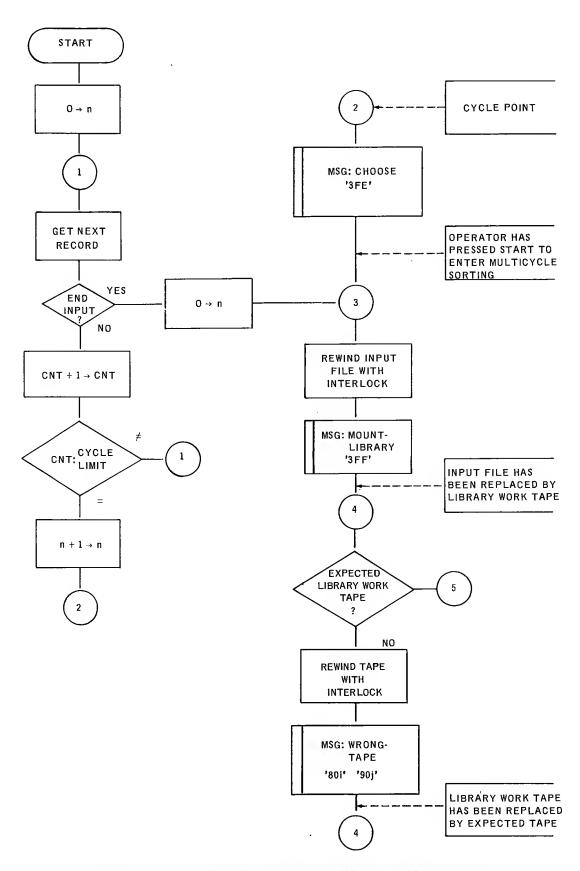


Figure 5-3. Common Input and Work Tape File with Multicycle Tape Sort (Part 1 of 2)

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

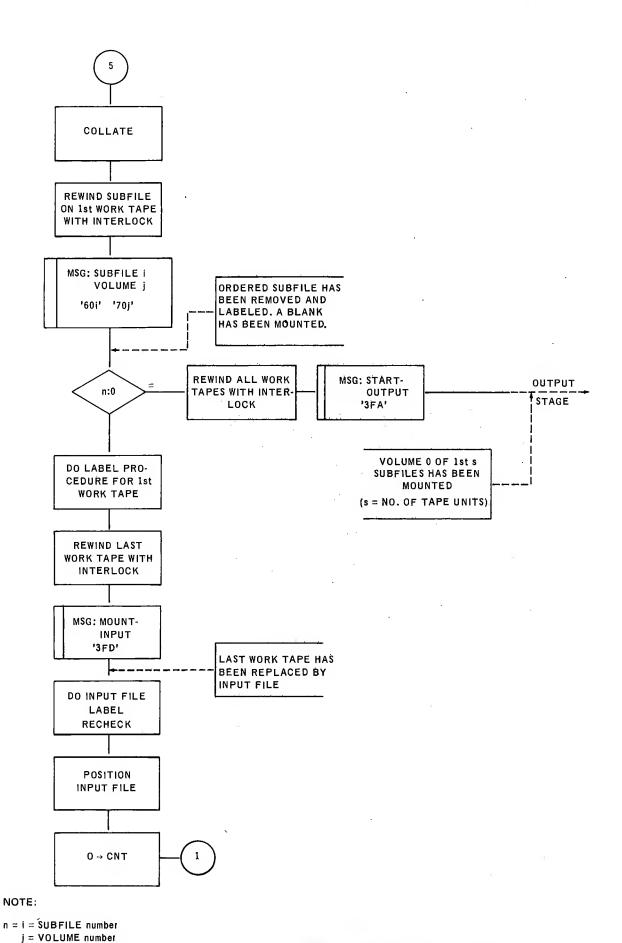
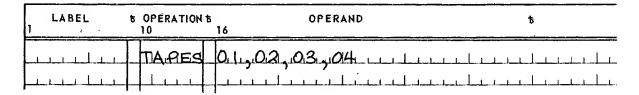


Figure 5-3. Common Input and Work Tape File with Multicycle Tape Sort (Part 2 of 2)

The following is an example of a multimerge output stage:

The sort program has been allocated four work tapes by the following TAPES statement.



The logical tape unit number one also has been allocated to the output file by inclusion of the following keyword parameter specification in the OUT statement:

DEVA=01

The input stage produces six ordered subfiles, which are numbered 0 through 5.

In this example, the output stage consists of three merges (Figure 5-4). The operator mounts ordered subfiles 0, 1, and 2 on tape units 2, 3, and 4. The first merge reads subfiles 0 and 1 and produces subfile 6, which is two volumes long. The operator replaces subfiles 0 and 1 with subfiles 3 and 4. The second merge reads subfiles 2, 3, and 4 and produces subfile 7, which is 3 volumes long. The operator then mounts subfile 5 and volume 1 of subfiles 6 and 7. The final merge then begins. During the remainder of the output stage, volume 1 of subfile 6 rewinds with interlock and should be replaced by volume 2; volume 1 of subfile 7 rewinds with interlock to be replaced by volume 2; subsequently, volume 2 rewinds with interlock to be replaced by volume 3.

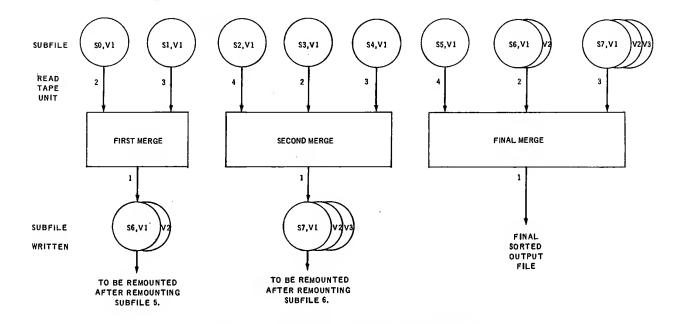


Figure 5-4. Multimerge Output Stage With Three Merges

5.5. OPERATING PROCEDURE

The preceding example illustrates the following rules for operating a multicycle tape sort.

- Ordered subfiles are always produced on the same logical tape unit.
- 2. After a subfile has been produced, it is demounted, labeled with its subfile and volume numbers, and replaced by a new work tape.
- 3. Subfiles are numbered sequentially in the order that they are produced with the single exception that the last subfile produced by the input stage is numbered 0.
- 4. Each subfile is remounted as an input only once.
- 5. Subfiles are remounted by subfile number.
- 6. The logical tape units on which consecutive subfiles are mounted are themselves in a fixed order. (In the example, the order is 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3.)
- 7. When the highest-numbered subfile produced thus far is remounted as an input, the final merge of the output stage begins.

5.6. RESTART PROCEDURES

A restart procedure is performed through checkpoint dumps on tape. Each checkpoint actually consists of two checkpoint dumps, one at the end of a tape produced by the sort program, and the other at the beginning of the next tape produced by the sort program.

5.6.1. Establishing a Checkpoint

The sort program establishes a checkpoint by writing a checkpoint dump on a tape. With the single exception of the first ordered subfile produced, the checkpoint dump is written on each volume of each ordered subfile. It is also written on each volume of the output file if the conditions described with respect to the specification of the CKPT keyword parameter in the OUT statement are satisfied. The checkpoint dump is written as soon as the blank tape on which the volume is to be written has been processed by the specified label procedure. As part of establishing a checkpoint, the sort program also writes a checkpoint dump on each volume of each ordered subfile and, if appropriate, on each volume of the output file just before rewinding the volume with interlock.

At each checkpoint, the operator should make a record of the tapes. (From the point of view of making this record, the operator can consider the checkpoint to be the point at which the just-produced volume of the current ordered subfile is rewound with interlock.)

During input stage, the record shows:

- The current volume of the input file if the input file is described in the IN statement.
- 2. The ordered subfile just produced (referred to as the previous dump tape).
- The work tape that is to replace the ordered subfile just produced (referred to as the current dump tape).

During the output stage, the record shows:

- 1. The current volume of each input-ordered subfile.
- 2. The ordered subfile or output file volume just produced (referred to as the previous dump tape).
- 3. The blank tape that replaces the ordered subfile or output file volume just produced (referred to as the current dump tape).

During a restart, the sort program can restore to its state at the checkpoint only those tapes mounted on logical tape units specified in the TAPES statement and DEVA keyword parameters of the IN and OUT statements. If the input and/or output procedure controls any files other than those recorded on these tapes, the operator must make a record of the state of these other files at each checkpoint.

During the input stage, the state of such a file remains static during the time lapse between the cycle point and the checkpoint for which a record of that state is required. Thus, the operator can save time by recording this file state in anticipation of the need in the future.

5.6.2. Restart From a Checkpoint.

The checkpoint from which restart is to be made is determined and the operator is directed to a particular set of information that he recorded at that checkpoint. On the basis of this information, he mounts the following tapes.

- During input stage, input file on separate tape unit:
 - current dump tape
 - current input file volume
- During input stage, input file and work tape sharing tape unit:
 - current dump tape
 - blank, which becomes a sort library
- During output stage:
 - current dump tape
 - current volume of each input-ordered subfile

If there are any special files that the sort program cannot restore to checkpoint state, the operator must follow a user-developed procedure to restore them to their checkpoint state. If restart is performed during the input stage, the operator must also mount work tapes on all work-tape units other than the work-tape unit on which the current dump tape is mounted; however, these work tapes do not need to be the same physical tapes present on the work tape units when the checkpoint was established. The only difference between restarting the sort program or initially starting it is the inclusion of one more card in the statement deck. This is the RSTRT statement, which has the following form:

LABEL	\$ OPERATION \$		OPERAND	
	RSTRT	p		

where:

- may have several different values. р
 - If p is SAME, the sort program reuses the current dump tape to write the next volume of the ordered subfile or output file.
 - If p is NEW, the sort program restarts from the checkpoint dump on the current dump tape. The sort program then rewinds the dump tape with interlock, displays a SUBFILE and VOLUME of the previous subfile, and expects a blank tape to be mounted for its use. If the input file shares a tape with a work tape, the last work tape (now containing a tape sort library) is rewound with interlock, and the input file requested.
 - If it proves impossible to read the checkpoint dump on the current dump tape, it should be 3. replaced by the previous dump tape. The parameter p should then have the value NEXT. In this case, the sort program locates the checkpoint dump at the end of this dump tape, reestablishes itself from this dump, rewinds this tape with interlock, and makes a SUBFILE, VOLUME display of the previous subfile. The sort program then expects a blank tape to be mounted for its use. If the input file shares a tape unit with a work tape, the last work tape (now containing a tape sort library) is rewound with interlock and the input file is requested.

After reestablishing itself, the sort program verifies that correct or acceptable tapes have been mounted on all logical tape units before restarting.

If the input file and a work tape share a logical tape unit, a blank tape may be provided for the work tape when restart is executed; however, after being chosen, the same work tape must be used to replace the input file for the remainder of the input stage of the restarted sort process.

5.6.2.1. CHECKPOINT FREQUENCY

During input stage, the number of checkpoints established is equal to the number of times the input record count reaches the cycle limit. Unless otherwise instructed, the sort program establishes the cycle limit as the number of records that can be written on a full work tape.

If the user wishes checkpoints established more frequently, he may reduce the cycle limit by specifying, in a SORT statement, the keyword parameter:

CYCL=n

where:

is used to determine the cycle limit and is the length in feet of tape that the tape sort is to use as a n maximum on a work tape reel.

5.6.2.2. RESTART FROM AN INTERRUPTION

If the sort program is interrupted by an unsolicited keyin, it can be restarted at the point of interruption by:

- Remounting on the same logical tape units the tapes that were mounted on these units when the tape sort was 1. interrupted, including work tapes and input and output file tapes.
- Initiating restart procedures with a RSTRT statement and no operand. 2.

5.7. SEGMENTED SORTING

The sort program can be directed to perform only one stage of the sort process with a PART statement. The first parameter of the PART statement is a keyword parameter and is INPUT if only the input stage is to be performed and OUTPUT if only the output stage is to be performed. In both cases, the PART statement also must include the keyword parameter:

SUB=n

where:

is the subfile number the sort program assigns to the first ordered subfile it produces. The consecutive assignment of subfile numbers to subfiles then resumes from the specified subfile number. If the sort process is to be segmented, communication between input and output procedures via the RES area is impossible.

5.7.1. Input Stage

The last ordered subfile produced by segmented running of the input stage is not assigned subfile number 0. It is assigned a subfile number in consecutive order in the same way that other subfiles are assigned numbers.

If an input procedure contains an end-of-file entry point, the sort program makes an end-of-file return when it reaches the end of the input file for this segment. When the operator presses the START switch in response to the START-OUTPUT display, the tape sort goes to EOJ. If the user wishes to control detection of end-of-input file, a VOL keyword parameter can be included in the PART statement rather than in the IN statement.

5.7.2. Output Stage

A segmented output stage merges a set of ordered subfiles numbered in unbroken sequence. A PART statement introduced to a segmented output stage must include the two keyword parameters:

SUBS=s

and

SUBG=g

where:

is the smallest subfile number in the subfile number sequence, and g is the highest number in the subfile S number sequence.

A segmented output stage starts with a START-OUTPUT display. It normally goes to EOJ after merging the given input ordered subfiles into one ordered subfile. If, however, the user desires the segmented output stage to produce the final sorted output file, the following keyword parameter specification must be included in the PART statement:

TERM=FINAL

5.7.3. Restarting

When a sort program is run in parts, the restart procedure for each part is the same as the restart procedure for a tape sort that has not been segmented. Thus, if one part of a segmented tape sort has produced subfiles n through n + i, restart procedures can be used to reproduce subfile n + 1, n + 2, n + 3, ... or n + i; to reproduce subfile n, PART must be initiated from the beginning of the run, without a RSTRT statement.

APPENDIX A. SUMMARY OF SORT OPERATING PROCEDURES

A.1. GENERAL

Three versions of the UNIVAC 9300 Magnetic Tape Sort (sort program) are available.

Card system

Minimum operating system (MOS) with card reader

Card system

MOS with card controller

Tape system

Nonconcurrent operating system (NCOS), concurrent operating system (COS), with control stream

A.2. TAPE SORT INPUT DECKS

Figures A-1 and A-2 show the required input for the card and tape systems, respectively. In either system the user must supply at least the minimum set of SORT statements (deck B) plus three PHASE END cards. Figure A-3 shows the MOS: sort input deck, using an 8K memory.

In the card system, the SORT statements and END statements are inserted as shown in the self-loading sort deck. In the tape system these are the data cards of the control stream. Optional additions are described in Appendixes B and C.

A.3. MINIMUM SET OF SORT STATEMENTS

Deck B must contain the following cards:

Multicycle

END

IN BKSZ=
$$n_1$$
,RCSZ= n_2 ,DEVA= n_3 VOL= n_4
OUT BKSZ= n_5 ,RCSZ= n_6 ,DEVA= n_7
FIELD P_1 , n_8
TAPES P_2 , P_3 , P_4

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

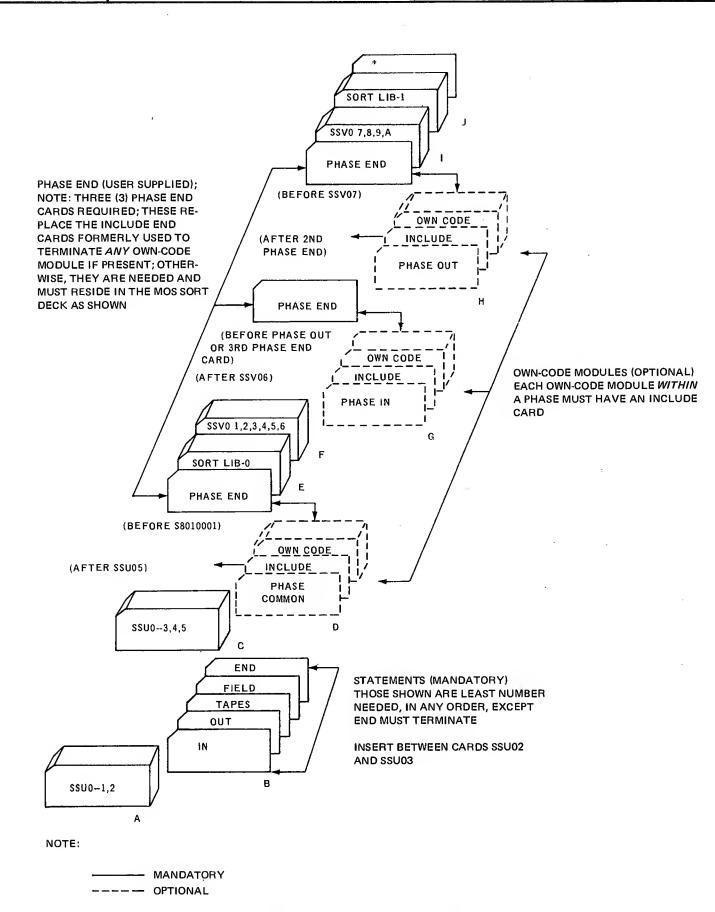


Figure A-1. MOS: Tape Sort Input Deck, Card Reader, Card Controller

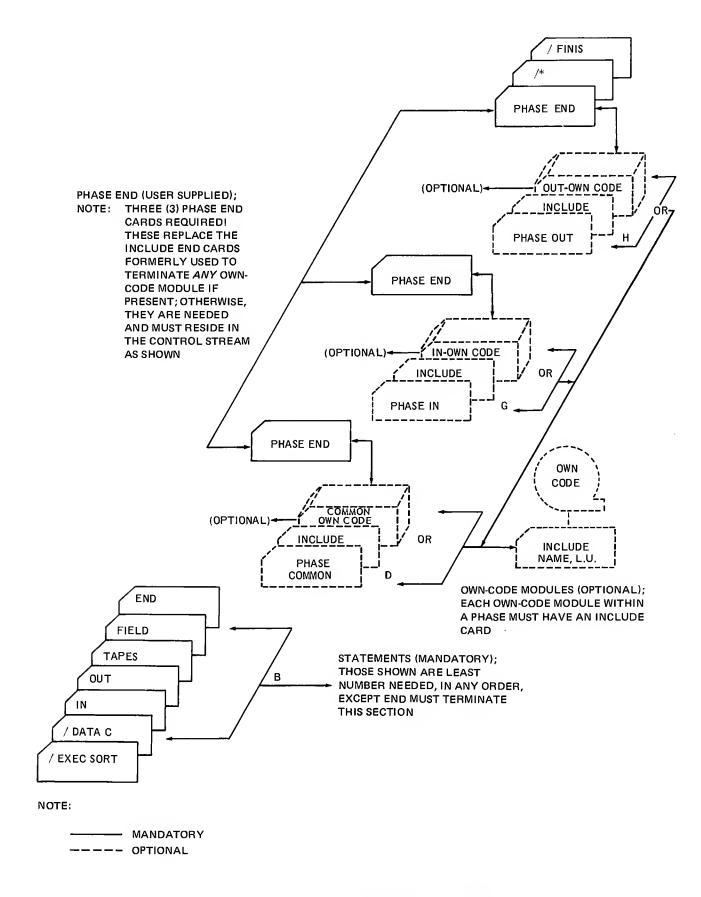
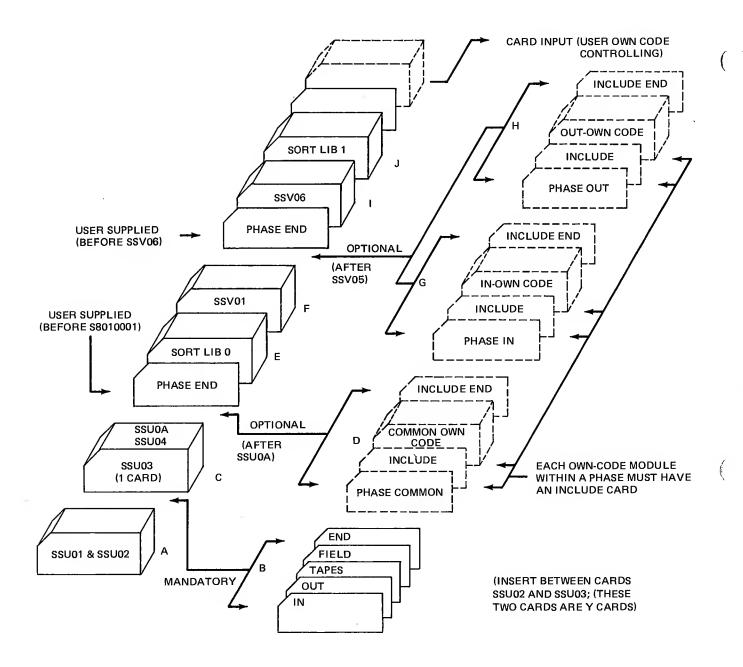


Figure A-2. NCOS, COS Tape Sort Input Deck Control Stream



NOTE:	
	MANDATORY
	OPTIONAL

Figure A-3. MOS: Tape Sort Input Deck, Using 8K Memory

The cards may be in any order, except that the END statement is the last.

Single Cycle

IN BKSZ=
$$n_1$$
,RCSZ= n_2 ,DEVA= n_3 ,VOL= n_4
OUT BKSZ= n_5 ,RCSZ= n_6 ,DEVA= n_7
FIELD P_1 , n_8
TAPES P_2 , P_3 , P_4

END

Use the same set of statements as for multicycle, but omit the VOL=n₄ parameter from the IN statement.

A.4. OPERATING PROCEDURE

The standard operation of the sort program is summarized in the following paragraphs. Details and flowcharts are included in Section 5. Standard operating displays are included in A.5; error displays are shown in Appendix E.

A.4.1. Setup Stage Procedure

- Mount input file if it does not share a tape unit.
- 2. Mount acceptable work tapes on all tape units.

(If a tape library is the source of own-code elements, it may be mounted on any but the first or last tape unit, and may be replaced prior to dispersion.)

- For Card Operation
 - 1. Load supervisor from appropriate unit.
 - Place sort deck in appropriate unit, and initial load.
- For Tape Operation
 - 1. Place sort deck in control stream reader.
 - 2. Mount the systems tape on logical unit 0 and initial load.
 - Press START switch; replace work tape with input file when requested if they share a unit. 3.

A.4.2. Input Stage Procedure

- Sort makes CHOOSE display.
- Reply None, to proceed. 2.
- 3. Reply 1, to force acceptance of more data.

- 1. Output file is produced on specified unit: demount and label it.
- 2. EOJ message is displayed.

■ Multicycle

- 1. Successive SUBFILEs, all with one VOLUME, are produced on first-named tape unit; label and demount; replace with work tape.
- 2. Recycle to first step of input stage procedure until SUBFILE 0 is produced; demount and label it; proceed to next step of output stop procedure.

A.4.3. Output Stage Procedure

Multicycle

- Sort makes START-OUTPUT display. Demount all work tapes; mount work tape on first unit specified in TAPES statement; mount SUBFILE 0 to second unit, SUBFILES 1 to 3, and so forth.
- 2. Press START switch.
- 3. Sort makes SUBFILE; VOLUME; display. Demount and label new subfile volume from first unit. Replace with work tape. Record checkpoint subfiles and volumes (5.5.1). Repeat the last two steps, mounting all volumes of a subfile to the same unit. As the last volume is exhausted, mount the next numbered subfile to the freed unit.
- 4. Final output file is produced when the highest-numbered subfile is mounted; demount and label output file volumes as they are written on the DEVA specified in the OUT statement.
- 5. The EOJ message is displayed.

A.4.4. Restart Procedure

■ Input Stage

- 1. Add the RSTRT p statement to deck B.
- 2. Remount the input file unless it shares a unit; remount the appropriate dump tape to first unit; mount work tapes on all other sort units.
- 3. Follow setup stage procedures in second step.

Output Stage

- 1. Add the RSTRT p statement to deck B. (For RSTRT p in the output stage of the card system only, deck J (SORT LIB 1) may be removed from the input, the /* card then following card SSVOAzzz.)
- 2. Remount the appropriate dump tape to first unit; remount all volumes of all subfiles listed in the operator record for this checkpoint.
- 3. Follow setup stage procedures in second step.

A.4.5. Jettison Procedure

- All Stages
 - 1. Set data entry switches to 0F.
 - 2. Press operator request; memory dump is executed on first unit of TAPE statement; all tapes are rewound with interlock.
 - 3. Record logical units for all tapes.

A.4.6. Restart After Jettison

- All Stages
 - 1. Add RSTRT card to deck B.
 - 2. Remount all tapes on previous logical units.
 - 3. Follow setup stage procedure of second step.

A.5. TAPE SORT STANDARD OPERATING DISPLAYS

Display	Reason	Action
3FE	CHOOSE	End of a batch of input data; reply 1 to force acceptance of more data; no reply to continue sorting.
3FD	MOUNT-INPUT	Replace work tape on last unit with the input file.
3FF	MOUNT-LIBRARY	Replace the input file with the library work tape.
3FA	START-OUTPUT	Program is about to enter the output stage; if PART INPUT is being executed, part sorting is complete.
60i	SUBFILE	Subfile number i has been completed.
70j	VOLUME _j	Volúme number j has been completed.
80i } 90j }	WRONG-TAPE	In input stage, i and j are not significant; in output stage, i and j indicate the number of the required SUBFILE and VOLUME.

APPENDIX B. SUMMARY OF SORT STATEMENTS AND **OPERANDS**

B.1. GENERAL

The statements and options used by the sort program are summarized in Table B-1. The SORT, IN, and OUT statements are combined because they have many parameters in common. The column, Required, Indicates parameters required by the sort program; no checks are in this column for the SORT statement because the SORT statement is optional. The remaining statements containing parameters not common to each other are described in parts 4 and 5 of Table B-2.

St	Statement		Key					
Sort	In	Out	Word	Specification Required		Remarks		
	×	х	BKSZ	n=maximum block size	√	For IN and OUT; sort program block size is computed during the setup stage		
	x		скрт ①	YES		Bypass checkpoint dumps on input files; the output tape cannot be inputted to TRPG using this keyword		
	×	х	CLRW	NORWD		No tape rewind after CLOSE		
			-	RWD		Rewind tape without interlock after CLOSE		
×	X'	×	CRDT ①		. ·	For standard label checking; address of the creation date area		
×			CYCL ①	n=length of work tape, in feet		To establish checkpoint more frequently than at cycle limit		
	х	х	DEVA '	n=logical unit	√	Logical tape unit number		
×			DROC	Symbolic label		Address of user record sequence own code		
	x	x	EOFA	Symbolic label		Address of user end of file own code; required for combined control of IN file or own code control of OUT file.		

⁽¹⁾ Not available on 8K sort.

St	tatem	ent	Key	Specification I Required		B 1
Sort	in Out		Word	Specification Required		Remarks
	х		ERRO	IGNORE		Treat error block in IN file normally.
				SKIP		Skip block containing error
				Symbolic label		Address of user error-handling own code
×			EQUL	DELE		Sort program eliminates duplicate record
х	x	х	FLID ①	Symbolic label		For standard label checking; address of file identification area
Х	x	x	FLBL	NO		For unlabeled files
				NSTD		For nonstandard labeled files
х	×	х	GENO	Symbolic label		For standard label checking; address of generation number area
	x		IPRO	Symbolic label		Address of user input procedure own code; required for combined or own code control of IN file
	x	x	IORG	n=general register 813		For records processed in I/O area with an alternate I/O area, or blocked records, or variable-length or undefined records read backward
х	×	X	LBAD ①	Symbolic label		Address of user label routine; required for OUT or SORT with nonstandard labels, or for IN file with nonstandard checked labels, or for IN file with no tapemarks following header labels
	×		LBRC ①	Symbolic label		Address of user label recheck coding; required for IN or SORT files with LBAD
		х	OPRO	Symbolic label		Address of user output procedure own code; required for combined or own code control of OUT file
	х	х	OPRW	NORWD		No tape rewind before OPEN
х			RCFM ①	VAR		For variable sort program record size
	х	×	яс г м ①	VARBLK		Record format is variable and blocked
				VARUNB		Record format is variable and unblocked
				UNDEF		Record format is undefined
						4

¹ Not available on 8K sort.

Sta	ateme	nts	Key			
Sort	In	Out	Word	Specification	Required	Remarks
×			RCSZ	n=record length		If RCFM=VAR, n is the maximum length; if not stated, obtained from IN statement
	х	х	RCSZ	n=record length	√	Required for IN and OUT
		,		n=general register 8–13	√	For undefined record format, in IN or OUT
	х		READ ①	BACK		IN file is read backward
X			RES ①	n≔area length		To reserve a communication area in common memory which both IN and OUT may address
х			STOR ①	n≃maximum address		To restrict amount of memory to be used by the sort program
х			TAPE ①	n=length of work tape, in feet		To shorten sort work tape length
		х	ТРМК	NO		No tape mark is written after nonstandard header label or before an unlabeled file
	х		VOL ①	n=number of volumes		End-of-file action is taken after reading n volumes of IN file; required for multicycle sorting
х	х	х	VOLN ①	l ·		For standard label checking; address of volume number area
	х	×	WORK	YES Required for combined countries of IN and OUT		Required for combined control of IN and OUT
x		x	XPDT ①	Symbolic label		For standard label checking, address of the expiration date area

¹ Not available on 8K sort.

Table B-1. Sort Statements With Common Parameters (Part 3 of 3)

Statement	Positional Parameter of Keyword	Specification	Required	Remarks
END			✓	Required as last statement card
FIELD	n f s RSOC	Position of most significant byte Number of bytes in field Format Sequence Symbolic label	✓ ✓ ✓	Required to specify sort keys or record sequence code To request setup stage to generate the 0 key comparison code; more than one statement may be used; at least first two positional parameters, p and n, are required Address of user own code for determining record sequence
ILB ①	f c g v	File identification Creation date, Generation number Volume number		To substitute user values for IN label All parameters are optional
OLB (1)	f c g v x	File identification Creation date Generation number Volume number Expiration date		To substitute user values for OUT label All parameters optional
PART ①	SUB P SUB SUBS SUBG TERM	INPUT n=number of 1st subfile OUTPUT n=number of 1st subfile n=smallest subfile number n=greatest subfile number FINAL		To request PART sorting Both positional parameter p (=INPUT) and keyword SUB required Positional parameter p (=OUTPUT), SUB, and SUBS required plus either SUBG or TERM=FINAL
RSTRT ①	p p p	Blank SAME NEW NEXT		To request restart Restart from unsolicited keyin Recreate subfile from first dump on tape Recreate subfile on new tape from first dump Recreate subfile from second dump on previous tape

Not available on 8K sort.

Table B-2. Sort Statements Without Common Parameters (Part 1 of 2)

Statement	Positional Parameter of Keyword	Specification	Required	Remarks
TAPES	P ₁ P ₂ P ₃	Logical unit number Logical unit number Logical unit number	∀ ✓	Specifies sort work tapes At least three logical units required
WLB ①	f c g v	File identification Creation date Generation number Volume number Expiration date		To substitute user values for work tape labels; all parameters optional

1 Not available on 8K sort.

Table B-2. Sort Statements Without Common Parameters (Part 2 of 2)

APPENDIX C. EXAMPLES OF OWN CODE AND CROSS REFERENCING

C.1. HEADER CARDS AND SENTINELS

Own-code modules are surrounded by fixed-format header cards and end sentinels to indicate to the setup stage the phase during which the module is to be loaded. Code that is to remain in memory at all times is preceded by the header PHASE COMMON and is followed by PHASE END. Each element within the phase is preceded by an INCLUDE card. For the tape system, the card may specify module name and logical unit number. (See Figures C-1, C-2.) Similarly, code to be resident in memory only during the input stage is preceded by a PHASE IN header card, that for the output stage by a PHASE OUT header card. Each set of modules is followed by a PHASE END sentinel card. If no own code is required for a phase, the PHASE END sentinel alone is used. (See also Appendix A, Figures A-1 and A-2.)

C.2. CROSS REFERENCING BETWEEN PHASES

A module included in PHASE IN may not reference an ENTRY defined in a module of PHASE OUT, and vice versa.

Any own-code module may reference system labels listed in Section 2.

C.3. CROSS REFERENCING BETWEEN ELEMENTS

The rules are:

- The label of the START line of an element is an ENTRY of the element (including a blank label).
- Any element within a phase may make a reference requiring a 2-byte address substitution of the value of an ENTRY in any other element of the phase.
- If, however, the reference requires a 2-byte address plus an addend, the element defining the ENTRY must be loaded before the element referencing it by way of EXTRN.

In Figure C-3, the line labeled A4 makes a valid reference to the start line of ELTB. The line labeled A3 makes two valid references to ENTRYs B2 and B3 of ELTB.

The line labeled A1, however, makes an invalid reference to the ENTRY B2 plus an addend of 10.

The line labeled B1 makes a valid reference to ENTRY A2 plus an addend because A2 will be loaded (evaluated) prior to line B1.

In Figures C-3 and C-4, each element (ELTA, ELTB, and LBL) beginning with the START card and ending with the END card must be assembled separately. The output of the assembler is inserted after the INCLUDE card.

LABEL 1	ħ	OPERATION 10		OPERAND 16	t
		PHASE		COMMOIN	<u> </u>
	_	INCLU	D	<u> </u>	
HEREI	N	1 3	_	source cards of fi	rst common 64T
	_	٠			
	L	INCLU	D	<u> </u>	
2ND EL	Τ	IFOLL	S	ws its own include	CARD
	_	1	;		
	_	PHASE		END	<u> </u>
	L	11111			
	L	PHASE		T.N	
		INGLU	Z	<u> </u>	<u>, </u>
IST EL	T	DEI	N	PUT PIHASE OWN CODE	1111111111
		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			
	L	TINGLU	σ	6	
2ND BL		OF I	7	PUT PHASE IOWN CODE	
	L	1			11111111111
	L	PHASE		ENDILLILL	1111111111
11111		PHASE		9 ,UT, . 	11:11:11:11:11:11
		INCLU	D	<u> </u>	
ISTIEL	Τ	OF O	υ	TRUT ISTAGE OWN ICODE	
					<u> </u>
	L	•			11111111111
	L	PHASE	\Box	ENDILI	
	_				

Figure C-1. Card System: Header and Sentinel Cards

LABEL 1	8 OPERATION S	OPERAND 16	3	COMMENTS	72
انعت لجد بعدد	PHASE	COMMON			
بديات بالتناب	DNOLUD	E name glieve	حيثا للتعالب	<u> </u>	
	1 - 1 - 1 -	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	حبيب بالمجانب بالمب		
سلسلب	PHASE	END ()			
	PHASE		حسيبا بالمسلم	 	
	THOLUD	E mandey bushing			
	שעייסאיים		- 1		
- OWN_CO	DE ELT	May also come brom	CIARDS	<u> </u>	
	 		حيناجي الر	<u> </u>	
ببليبيا	DNCTAD	5 manden line	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	RHASE	END	<u>, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,</u>		
	PHASE	END I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	ASE QUILLEDA	LIEXAMPLE, USIE PHASE ENT	ALONE
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

NOTE:

The parameter I.u. is a one-character number, O-F, logical unit number 0 is normally the systems tape: its use here would mean that the sort's own code is included on the system tape. This procedure is not recommended unless a separate system tape is maintained for the sort, and its own code elements only.

Figure C-2. Tape System: Header and Sentinel Cards

LABEL 1	8 OPERATION 5	OPERAND	3	COMMENTS	72
	PHASE	COMMON			
	INCMP	E l L L	طبيبا تتبيات		
ELTA	START	0	بلجية بالتبالين	<u> </u>	
	DISTNG	* ya	بالمن بشارين بالريب	 	
	BUTRY	Alexalence	 	<u> </u>	
للدخطاء فيدينا	ENTRY	A2 Land Land	بالمحمد بالمحمد بالمحمد		
إعطالت بالأ	ENTRY	82 L L		<u></u>	
لحنية تنتيجا	BNTRY	83		cellepela allandela	
استلسنا المط	LH	1.0 B21+1.0 LLN	VALID REFERENC	E TO LABEL PLUS ADDEN	
	لجبينك		<u></u>	<u> </u>	
A2:		8.04		بمطيب ببيد تطويب وجال وجوار بالمستقيل	1
A.3	MVC	الالارد ب بالد 33 وا(كار) 82 كار	LID_REFERENCES	LITOLILABEHS	╌╌┼┼┼
A4 1	_BC	L5 JELMB L. L.L.LYAI	LID REFERENCE	to bligtart line ili	
	END	فيقط فتنا بالمتحالية والمتحالية و	بالموسوسات بالأسا	• _ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	_ DNC-UD	6		 	
ELTB L.L.		المسالية والمالية وا	كالمستحلد للمستحلب		·
أحبا المتعاد والأر	USTNG	غاللىدىد بىل دىنىدا بەكوڭ		<u> </u>	tall as all a fight
أحدا عنينا	ENTRY	B.2		1 <u>- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -</u>	
		183	كما تحجيب المحاجب	<u> </u>	
	ENTRY				
.13 l		۱۸۰۷ند: ند داد د ۱۰۵ ځانه ۱۸۰۵نو، ۱۸۰	ID REFERENCE	TO HABEL PLUS ADDEND	
المناسب سيسا		فيقتنان فالما فيقا فيقالنا والمتلاط		باكات الشيطان ساكنا فعالان عالان والعظ	
.82			طانسانيا تعد يا بير		
13 : 1_ i 1i		3.04	با دید میدانی <i>ند بد</i> انات	r raint maintean de mainte de m	
	END			 	
,	PHASE	END alles Charachan		en en etaten eta en ala batea eta en	1
		al al barra a cara a cara a cara	فما فالفاطيح فالماران	mara 1977, a La mara tra contro	

†Assembler output

Figure C-3. Cross References Between Own Code Elements

LABEL S	S OPERATION 5	OPERAND	ь	COMMENTS	
	IN BKS	Z=n, RCSZ=n, DEVA	=n, CRDT=ILCE		1
أيا بالمست	OUT BKS	Z=n RCSZ=n DEVA	- CRDT = OLCE	XPDT=OLX6	1
	SORT CRD	T=WLC6 ,XPDT=WLX	6.		
	1:	111		erica e de la composição	
* THE AB	VE STMIS	NOULD REQUIRE T	HE FOLLOWING	OWN CODE	
	PHASE COM			·	
111111	1 1 1	11			4
LBL				and the second second	
	1 1 1	alve same de			
		61:			
					19
		6 !		· · ·	
		6.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		·	
		61			
TLC6		agaaaa			
OLC6:		bbbbbb.			
WLC6	DC CL6				
	1 1 1	'dddddd'			
OLX6	1 1				
NLX.6	1 1 1	eeeee.		to the contract of the contrac	· · · · · · · /
-1-1-	END		 	and the same of the same and th	
1 _ 1 _ 1	PHASE END		1.4.1.1.		, , ,
		111111			
* WHERE	THE SYMBOL	S aggage THRU e	eeeee ARE TH	IE USER'S 6 CHARA	CTER DATES
		111-			

† Assembler output

Figure C-4. Own Code for 6-Character Label Dates

APPENDIX D. PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

D.1. EXAMPLE 1

Logical tape unit numbers 05, 06 and 07 are available for work tapes. The work tape label is standard, and the label information supplied by the sort program is satisfactory for the work tapes. The highest-numbered byte the sort program is to use is 16,383. The input file has the following characteristics:

- Label Format standard
- File Identification UNSORTED
- Creation Date 66160
- Generation Number 0001
- Block Size 1200 bytes
- Logical Tape Unit Number 04
- Record Format fixed length
- Record Size 60 bytes
- KEY Bytes 1-10
- Key Format alphanumeric

Checkpoint records on the input file are to be bypassed. The input file is to be rewound at open, read forward, and rewound with interlock at close. If there is an unrecoverable read, the job is to be canceled. Input records are to be sorted into ascending order.

The output file has the following characteristics:

- Label Format standard
- File Identification SORTEDXX
- Creation Date 66160
- Generation Number 0001
- Expiration Date 66168

- Block Size 1200 bytes
- Logical Tape Unit Number 05
- Record Format fixed length
- Record Size 60 bytes

Checkpoint dumps can be made on output file volumes. The output file is to be rewound at open and rewound with interlock at close,

,	LABEL .	E OPERATION S	OPERAND 16	ь	COMMENTS	72
*	1 .		1.1	. 1		
土	STAITEM	ENT CAR	DS: 1	:	$(i, v_i) : \{ (i, v_i) \in \{ (i, v_i) \in I \mid i \in I \} \mid i \in I \}$.
*	: .					
1.		SORT	STOR=16383			
-		TAPES	05,06,07			
1.	. 1	LLB.	UNSORTED , 66.1.60, 000.1	,.0.0.	or and the constraints of a	
	! :	IN	BKSZ=11200 CKPT=YES	DEVA=04,80	CSZ=.60	
1.		FILELD	ن د د خید د د د د د د د د ۱۰۵ اودا [أنأ وبيايات		
	1 .	B.L.B	SORTIEDXX , , , OO, , , bell	8		
1_		OUT	BKSZ=1200,CKPT=YES.	CRDT=ILBC	DEVA-05, GENG-ILBG, RCSZ	=60
					a calabatha ili da a a abhtach i	

Figure D-1. Sorting Program, Example 1

D.2. EXAMPLE 2

Example 2 is the same as example 1 except:

- The work tape file identification is to be SCRATCHX.
- An input procedure is to be used.
- Own code is to be used to sequence records.
- Data reduction own code is to be provided. If two records have equal keys, bytes 11-20 of the record to be deleted are to be decimally added to the corresponding bytes of the record to be retained.
- An output procedure is to be used.

NOTE:

In the second example, input procedure, record sequence own code, and output procedure are provided for illustrative purposes only. They do no more than the sort program described in Example 1.

	LAPFL I	UPERATION &	0 PERAND	t	COMMENTS	72
* * *	STATEM	NT CAR		1	1	
*		1	SC RATCHX STOR=16383,Droc=De			
		TAPES	05,06,07 UNSORTED,66160,000	. 1		000
	. 1	1.77	TORG=8		A=IEOF, RC3Z=60,IPRO=I	rko, x
	1 2 4 .	OLB OUT	SORTEDXX,,,00,6616 BKSZ=1200,CRDT=ILE GENG=IT/BG-PCSZ=60.	8C.DEVA=05,EG	:	× ×
*	المناب المسا	END	akakakata balan ara oleh bara da bara	للقياماً فيما ما فيكناه الأصاف الما الم <u>نافية المناف</u> المنافعة الم	diama a filologija displacificacija si disp La displacificacija si displacificacija displa	
* * * * *		HWN COD	E IS SHOWN HERE IN	I SOURCE CODE	ED THAT, ALTHOUGH THIS E FORM, IT MUST FIRST BY TO THE SPOT IN RELOCATA	5
*		.	CE OWN CODE			
KS	.o.c.	U.SING CLC	0(10)11),0(12)			
*		BC .	(۱4) (۱۵، او)			

Figure D-2. Sorting Program, Example 2 (Part 1 of 3)

LABEL 1	B OPERATION B	OPERAND 16	ъ	COMMENTS	72
#		122			
* DATA R	EDUCTIO	N AWN CODE.	And the Control of th		
DROC	START	0		Service of the service of the	
/ /			.1		
	EXTRN				
1.1.1.			12)		
1	BC	DELE ::			1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
بمعلك فتعير فأ	BND" -	المنتاب المتشاهم		. A B L A COLLEGE	1
ستبليت ک		بالمتعلق المتعلقين			وأبده مافقات فالمراجع
LINPUT	PROCEDU	RE			
انت التنتيك		والمنطقين		والمناهية والمستقيفات	and the state of t
LP.RO-i	START				بالمنصف المناها والمامات
إحداثا المتعدد	USING			والمامية بالمعية	Accessors to the conference of
i iki ki liliki biliki k			9 B King Congress of the transfer	بالماداء والمتكلوبة والارام	
	EXTRN	SORT			
كالفافيد حسا			عدا ويومين التناعم		
أرباء فيساعاتها		ΣΝ .ι :			
$CI_{i+1+1+1}$			المتحرب المساعات		
i milii			and the second second		
		SERT			
a consta	BC				1.4
IES:File i				11.	
	CLOSE	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	END .				

Figure D-2. Sorting Program, Example 2 (Part 2 of 3)

LABEL 1	B UPERATION %	OPERAND 16	p co	MMENIS .
#a				
*OUTPUT	PROCEDU	RE	and the second second	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
🕏 i i i tari				
PRO.		Q		
		 * • 0		
	BUTRY	9:50:F	er en la	and the second s
1	EXTRN	SORTILL THE THE P.		
بالمالما الما	EXTRN	OUT: 111	والمقمة مواهدة بالرائم	
للمرابط المنافرة المنافرة	OPEN .	O.U.T. a. I. a.		
22		7.3*+8:		
بنيانيات				
	PUT	Orum i haimerra e e i i i i i i		
والمسابل فالمست	B C .	15.C2		
REOFF. LL.	CLOSE	OUT.		
	CLOSE	SORT		
ورباله المامان والان	1	tarial and the control of the		

Figure D-2. Sorting Program, Example 2 (Part 3 of 3)

APPENDIX E. SORT ERROR DISPLAYS

E.1. GENERAL

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

The sort program error displays are listed in Table E-1. The meaning of the abbreviations in the source column are:

$$SU_n SV_n$$
 Setup stage, load n

- Т Tape dispatcher
- U Sort control section
- Sort overlaps

	Sort Error Displays					
Message	Source	Reason	Action			
0001	SU ₂	Invalid character in parameter	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to continue.			
0002	SU ₂	Invalid character cycled to first position	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to cancel.			
0003	SU ₂	Source string greater than eight characters	Press START switch to display cell, Press START switch to continue,			
0004	SU ₂	No END statement found	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to cancel.			
0005	su ₂	Label found on statement card, invalid statement, or in characters in columns 1–15 of continuation card	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to continue.			
0006	SU ₂	Statement name or keyword not found in SORT's known list	Press START switch to display ccll. Press START switch to continue.			
0007	SU ₂	Actions not completed for a statement or parameter	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to cancel.			
8000	SU ₂	Too many characters in value	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to cancel.			
0009	SU ₂	Not enough memory for internal tables	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to cancel.			
000A	SU ₂	Invalid character in statement name	Press START switch to display cell. Press START switch to continue.			
0101	su ₃	Fewer than three tape units specified	Press START switch to cancel.			
0102	s∪ ₃	No valid RCSZ in either IN or SORT	Press START switch to cancel.			
0103	s∪ ₃	Not enough memory for internal tables (FIELD, STOR parameters)	Press START switch to cancel.			
0104	s∪ ₃	Invalid FIELD statement; p=0, or FI is 1 < 2	Press START switch to cancel.			
0105	s∪ ₃	FIELD statement missing	Press START switch to cancel,			
0115	su ₃	TAPES statement missing	Press START switch to cancel,			
0125	s∪ ₃	IN statement missing or improper	Press START switch to cancel.			
0135	su ₃	OUT statement missing or improper	Press START switch to cancel			
, 0145	\$∪ ₃	OUT statement RCSZ too small	Press START switch to cancel.			
0149	su ₃	FIELD statement parameter address beyond SORT RCSZ	Press START switch to cancel.			
0155	SU ₃	SORT or OUT statement contains invalid FLBL option	Press START switch to cancel.			
0165	s∪ ₃	IN or OUT statement contains improper DEVA; 7-track and 9-track tapes mixed with multiple sort	Press START switch to cancel.			

Table E-1. Sort Program Error Displays (Part 1 of 6)

4142 Rev. 2

UP-NUMBER

		Sort Error Display	/s
Message	Source	Reason	Action
0175	SU ₃	Missing or invalid parameter in PART INPUT	Press START switch to cancel.
0185	SU3	Missing or invalid parameter in PART OUTPUT	Press START switch to cancel.
0195	SU3	Invalid RCSZ; 7-track tapes, fixed, requires multiple of 6	Press START switch to cancel.
0196	SU ₃	Improper physical unit; 7-track without conversion impossible for RCFM=VAR	Press START switch to cancel.
0197	su ₃	Improper combination of physical units; merge cannot use both 7- and 9-track	Press START switch to cancel.
0200	sv ₇	SORT and own-code memory requirements too great	Reply 1 to display additional memory required. Press START switch to cancel. Reply 0 to cancel.
0201	sv ₈	RCSZ BKSZ too large for minimum SORT	Press START switch to cancel.
0202	sv ₇	IN or OUT BKSZ too small (<16)	Press START switch to cancel.
0203	sv ₈	RCSZ too large for SORT with number of tape units requested	Reply 1 to reduce number of tape units by 1. Reply 0 to cancel.
0204	sv ₈	BKSZ greater than 8191	Press START switch to cancel.
0205	sv ₇	Not enough memory space for tape sort loader to read in overlays	Press START switch to cancel.
0301	SU ₅ ,SV _A	Hole count check failure	Remove cards from input hopper; run out last card; refeed last three cards of input.
	i		NOTE:
			In the tape system, these cards must be preceded by a DATA C card.
0302	SU ₅ ,	Sequence table exhausted	Press START switch to cancel.
	SV _{A,6}	Relocatable sort LIB or own code are out of sequence	Press START switch to cancel.
0303	SU ₅ , SV _{A,6}	Invalid card sequence	Press START switch to cancel.
0304	SU ₅ , SV _{A,6}	Too many ENTRYs and/or EXTRNs	Press START switch to cancel.
0305	SU ₅ , SV _{A,6}	Improper EXTRN, LOAD MOD KEY, or ENTRY (Appendix C)	Press START switch to cancel.
0306	SU ₅ , SV _A	Statements or own code improperly placed in sort deck (Tables A-1 and A-2)	Press START switch to cancel.

Table E−1. Sort Program Error Displays (Part 2 of 6)

		Sort Error Display	· ·
Message	Source	Reason	Action
0307	SU ₅ , SV _{A,7}	EXTRN is not satisfied by matching ENTRY	Press START switch to cancel.
0308	SU ₅ , SV _{A,7}	Not enough memory for this SORT plus own code	Press START switch to cancel.
0309	SU ₅ , SV _{A,7}	Doubly defined ENTRY	Press START switch to cancel.
0310	sv _A	For RSTRT, present upper bound of memory greater than in check-point dump	Press START switch to cancel.
3FE 3FD 3FF 3FA			Refer to A.5, sort standard operating displays.
0400	SV ₃	Insufficient memory space to complete sort loading	Press START switch to cancel.
0401	U	EXTRN remains undefined after loading sort overlay	Press START switch to cancel.
0402	Ü	Sort library with needed overlay not found on work tape	Press START switch to cancel.
0410	SV ₂	For RSTRT, block just read should belong to first checkpoint dump, but does not	Reply 1 to try again with new tape mounted. Reply 0 to cancel.
0411 0413	v v	No input buffer available No output buffer available	Sort precautionary check has failed. Obtain memory dump. Cancel.
0421	V	Premature end of data	Press START switch to cancel.
0422	V	Premature end of string	Press START switch to cancel.
042D	V	End of tape encountered on work tape	Press START switch to cancel.
0430	V	Sequence error	Press START switch to cancel.
0432	٧	Preselect error	Press START switch to cancel.
0500	sv ₅	Not enough memory space for internal tables for own code check	Press START switch to cancel.
0501	SV ₅	Double definition of ENTRY in own code	Press START switch to cancel.
0502	SV ₅	Own code ENTRY defined or referenced in wrong PHASE	Press START switch to cancel,
0503	SV ₅	Undefined EXTRN in own code phase	Press START switch to cancel.

Table E-1. Sort Program Error Displays (Part 3 of 6)

<u> </u>	,	Sort Error Displa	ays
Message	Source	Reason	Action
60i 70j 80i 90j			Refer to A.5, sort standard operating displays.
20U1	٧	Output tape with standard labels failed to pass expiration date check	If the tape is manually rewound with interlock, another tape mounted, and the START switch pressed, the check will be made on the new tape. If something other than binary 0 is entered into memory location 4 via the ALTER switch and the START switch is pressed, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U2	٧	Unit addressed is either allocated for some purpose other than the main program or is marked down	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U3	٧	The system is unable to read label block	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U4	V	To-be-expected label cannot be found on file described as having standard labels	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U6	V	Wrong length record check has failed	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U7	٧	Attempt made to advance a record from unopened file, or to close such a file	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20U8	V	Input label check failed	If the tape is manually rewound, a new tape mounted, and the START switch pressed, magnetic tape IOCS will make the label check on the new tape. If something other than binary 0 is entered into memory location 4 via the ALTER switch and the START switch is pressed, magnetic tape IOCS accepts the current tape even though the label check failed.
20U9	V	A block count error has occurred	If the START switch is pressed, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program. If something other than binary 0 is entered into memory location 4 via the ALTER switch before the START switch is pressed, magnetic tape IOCS continues as if the error had not occurred.
20UA	V	A TRUNC macro instruction has been executed for an unblocked file	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.
20UB	V	A PUT macro instruction has been executed in connection with an input-only I/O routine	When the START switch is pressed in response to this display, magnetic tape IOCS cancels the main program.

Table E-1. Sort Program Error Displays (Part 4 of 6)

PAGE

START switch.

		Sort Error Displ	lays
Message	Source	Reason	Action
60U2	Т	Invalid command sense bit (bit 0 of sense byte 0) set; caused by attempt to perform a write, write tape mark or erase operation on a file-protected tape unit	In this case, the operation can be effected by inserting the write enable ring in the tape reel and pressing the START switch.
60U3	T	Noise bit (bit 0 of the sense by te 1) set while erase command was being executed	Enter nonzero at location 4 via ALTER switch; press START switch to continue (error ignored). If START switch is pressed without entering nonzero, stop display 60U0 will occur; recovery is the same as for previous message.
60U4	Т	Equipment check bit (bit 3 of sense byte 0) set	This is a nonrecoverable error.
60U5	Т	Noise bit (bit 0 of sense byte 1) and tape-fault bit (bit 6 of sense byte 4) set during write or write tape mark operation	This is a nonrecoverable error.
60U7	Т	Intervention-required bit (bit 1 of sense byte 0) set. Caused by attempt to perform a tape operation on a nonready unit	In this case, recovery consists of marking the unit ready and pressing the START switch.
60UC	Т	Condition code 01 returned during initiation of current tape operation; generally occurs because function presented to control unit is invalid	To retry initiation of the operation, press the START switch; if the error persists, the job should be canceled.
60UD	Т	Unit check has occurred but all bits of sense byte 0 are reset; indicates a read backward, backspace block, or backspace file operation has been attempted on a tape unit with tape at load point	This is a nonrecoverable error.
60UE	T	When the supervisor is generated, the channel(s) for the tape control units is specified as parameters. When a request is made of the tape dispatcher, the request specifies a logical unit number. The tape dispatcher verifies that the physical unit table entry specified by the logical unit number contains a channel number corresponding to one of those specified when the supervisor was generated.	If this is not the case, 60UE is displayed. This is a nonrecoverable error.
60UF	Т	A condition code of 11 has been returned when initiating the current tape operation.	This indicates a nonoperational general purpose channel (GPC). Ready the GPC and press the START switch.

APPENDIX F. SORT TIMING

Timing information for tape sorting in the UNIVAC 9200 II, 9300, and 9300 II Systems is listed in Tables F-1 and F-2. The tables are organized by system configuration to facilitate referencing. All timing is in minutes.

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UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 12K Bytes

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 1 of 16)

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Memory Size: 12K Bytes

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1 Control Unit 4 Tape Units

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 2 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 5 Tape Units

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 3 of 16)

UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 12K Bytes

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 4 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 5 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 4 Tape Units

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 6 of 16)

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 7 of 16)

4142 Rev. 2

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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 8 of 16)

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UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 9 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 4 Tape Units

													ì									
	-		2		5		0	1	2	70	_	8		20		75		100		150		200
Blocking						-				Key	Size	(in bytes)										
Factor 1	10 30		10 30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10 3	30 10	0 30	1	0 30
	1	<u> </u>	1		_	9	າ		ū		_ _		0		n		0		-		_	
	-	_	1			7	0		0		0		0	3.7	0		0		_		_	
	1	_	1		<u>.</u>	^	ם		C		0		o		0		0		_	37	_	
		_	-			7	0	0.7	0	1.5	7	7	2	42	0	95	n	9.2	0	37	0 20	_
	-		1 2	3	4	1	6	=	13	16		7.7					_	00	9	0	9	0
			1 2			7	٥	1.	13	16		7.7						-0	7	-	9	0
	_		1 2			7	٥	12	7 -	9 1		24						<u>~</u>	7	8	5	7 -
່	1		1 2			7	6	12	1 4	1 6		2,7						9	_		5 2	
_	1	_				8			16			۳ ا		52		~	0.1	161	1	92 2	2	9
_	-					6 0		1 4	16							7	010	16 1	_	92 2	2 2	5
_		_		4		0.	-		16			3 1				87 1	0.1	9	7	92 2	2 2	5 2
	1		_			10		1 4	16							7	0.1	28 1	8 1	92 2	2 2	6 2
						ij		1.1	1 9			3 ,,				90	2.0	57 1	7 2	35 2	6 3	13 3
		_				-		17	19			3,				S.	39	55	5 2	33 2	2 3	<u>-</u> 0
	- -							17	19			3,4				\circ	1.8	55	5	33 2	2	= 3
	_		-			11		1 9	22			4 2				7	32	56 1	6 2	57 2	3	3 3
	- -				9 9	13		1 9	7.1			2 #			æ	18	31	175 19	85 2	62 2	1	• • • •
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ے	-	_	4	4				21	54			. ट चे			- -	32	46	75 1	5 2	90	°	:
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_	4		+	<u>-</u>	7			37	<u>م</u>			~	88	2	46	28	7	•	:	:	•	•
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<u> </u>	_			-	_	31		53	ب 4			o-	2 1	70 O	010	•	:	<u>:</u>	•	<u>:</u>	•	<u>:</u>
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1		_	6	7	2	85		98	87	67	~	+ 6	5 6	• • • •	•••	• • • •	• •	• • • •	•	•	•	• • • •
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	7 7	1	5 1	7	8 43	96		43	3	9.1	0	:	:	•	:	•	:	•	•	•	•	:
	_	\dashv	5 1		4	96	0	43	144	3		•	•	•	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	6 6	7 7	02 0:	75 (75 57	127		u		:	:	:	•	•	:	•	•	•	•	:	•	•
7	,	\dashv	2 0	^	2		~	<u>+</u>		••	•••	• • • •	•	•	•	• • •	••	•	•	<u>:</u>	•	:
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Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 10 of 16)

UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 24K Bytes

												Volun	Volume (in thousands)	nousanc) (\$										
			_	2		2		10		15		50		30		20		75		100		150		200	_
	Blocking											Key	Size (in	hytes) ו											
Size in bytes)	Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30
70	1	1	0		0	3	G.	9	0	6	0	1.2	O		0	33	0	5.6	0		0	111	U	167	0
_		_	c	-	0	•	0	9	0	0	0	12	0		0	33	0	99	3		ລ	1 1 1	5	166	0
	20	-	0		0	n	0	9	0	6	c	13		2 C	0	33	0	56	0		0		Đ	166	0
		-	0	_	0	٣	С	•	0	٥	0	13	ā	2	0	37	0	9 9	n		ວ	7	C	166	0
30		-	-	-	2	3	6	9	80	6		15	1,1	~	97	36	42	6.1	7.2	_	96	137	•	82	
		-	_	-	7	m	٣	9	æ	6	1.1	+ -	17	_	52	+ 1	8 7	6 1	7.2	_	96	9	161	8 1	-
	-	-	-	_	7	m	#	40	7		13	+	17	_	52	0 1	47	56	70	٠	4.0	J	5.8	7.8	211
		-	1	-	7	3	#	9	7	11	13	1 4	17	1	52	□	47	90	7.1	6	94	7	6	79	
5.0	-	-	_	7	2	#	#	7	8 ¢	12	+ ~	16	7	7	28	4 6	54	7.0	0.6	2 1)	8	8.2	0	7
		-	-	7	7	4	#	7	œ	12	. ↑	16	6 7	#	89 74	4	5.4	69		05 1	7	_	82	60	3
_	25	-	_	7	7	+	#	a 0	0.	12	+	16	19	.r	32	4 6	54	69	0	05 1	\sim	7	82	60	7
		-	-	7	7	4	ŧ	œ	10	12	7.	16	٠.	-	33	47	54	19	7	9		8	83	1 1	7
08	_	-	-	2	2	+	2	0.		15		20	22	7	38	26	+9	9	60	28 1	45	9.2	17	88	7
	'n		-	7	7	7	s	0.	=	15	17	20	2.2	3	38	56	+ 9	9	60	28 1	4.5	9.2	17	88	~
		_		7	~	Ŧ	S	10	1.1	15		23	25	7	38	9 9	63	95	07	27 1	43	06	+ -	85	2
	25	-	_	7	7	J	Z)	10	1.1	15	17	23	56		38	4	7.2	9	90	8	*	17	۲ ۱	6.9	~
100	-	_	-	2	7	S	ı.	1.1	1.2	16	1.8	2.5	28	æ	42	6.2	6	07	19	42	65	213 2	~	• • •	• • •
	ۍ.	_		7	7	S	ς.	Ξ.	12	16	1.8	52	28	70	4 2	29	٠	07	19	す	 8.8	7	•	<u>•</u>	:
	10	_	_	7	7	ū	ស	=	12	16	8	52	28	·r·	42	7.1	۰	07	19	7	5.8	7	9	:	:
-			-	7	7	9	9	1.1	12	19	2.1	5.6	2 H		42		0	0.8	20	*	90	†	7	•	•
200	_	7	2	٣	3	6	6	20	2.1	30	3.1	0 +	1 1	•	-	1 4	18	171 1	9/	*	•	•	•	•	:
	2	~	7	æ	٣	•	6	20	2 1	30	31	7	1 + 1	<u>o</u> -			9 1	46	00	•	:	•	•	<u>•</u>	
	10	7	2	e	9	o-	6	2.1	21	31	32	T	24		\dashv	<u></u>	2.1	02	90	:	:	•	•	:	
300	_	7	7	#	3 *		13	29	62	ا ا	T	67	80	00		99	8 9	•	:	:	:	:	٠	•	
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- 1	٥	2	7	2	s		5	53	20	21	25	89	6	02 1	03	6	96		:	:	:	:	•	:	
200	_	4	4	ac	10	53	5	4 0	7	 60	82	7	<u>٠</u>	6 1	63	:	:	•	:	:	:	•		٠	
	7	7	7	or	a 0		5 4	4	47		82	107	٠ ئ	-	9.0	•	:	<u>•</u>	:	:	:	٠	•	<u>.</u>	:
	+	‡	Ŧ	œ	8	74			57		9.2	7	1	7	70	•	:	•	:	•	:	•		•	•
750	-	9	9	12	1.2	34	34		.0	19	7	159 1	. 09	•	•	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	•	•	•
	2	9	9	12	12	34		9.0	1	120 1	7	183 1	2	• • •	•	• • • •	••	• • • •	••	•	••	•	•••	• • •	•••
1000	_	80	8	1.8	61	53	53	5		181 1	82	• • • •	•	• • • •	•	• •••	•	• • • •	••	• • • •	•	• • • •	•••	•	•
	7	30	æ	19	19	55		110 1	10		06	• • •	•	• • • •	•	•	•	• • • •	••	• • •	:	• • •	••	•	•
2000	_	61	61	t		1 801		•			:	• • • •	:	• • • •	•	• • • •	:	• • • •	•	• • • •	:	•	•	•	•
NIVAC 9200 II System emory Size: 24K Bytes	11 System 24K Bytes	em 'tes																		UNI:	UNISERVO VI C	VIC S	C Subsystem:	6	Track
																				5 Ta	Tape Units	ş			

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 11 of 16)

UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 24K Bytes

31 31 74 74 110 111 147 148 ··· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
2 52 103 004 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 12 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

Į																								
		1	2		2		10		15		20		30		50		75		100) (150	0	200	_
Blocking											Key	Size	(in bytes)											
Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30
	-	o	-	0	3	0	7	0	12	0	15	n		-		0		2		0		Ω	N	ľ
20		Ö		0	٣	0	7	0		0	15	5		0		0		၁	0	0	154	0	2	0
_	-	0	-	0	٣	0	^	0	11	0	5 1	2		0	t	0		0	103	0	•	0	221	0
	1	0	-	O	٣	٥	7	0		0	16	0	24	0		0	7 1	o	0	0	163	0		0
_	-	-	-	2	#	+	60	٥	12	7	18		2,	34	25	19			-	3	181	 →	*	30
_		-		7	3	Ŧ	a 0		12	+	18		29	34	52	61	4	8 6	112	130	181	-	258	
<u> </u>		_		7	7	7	æ	0.1	12	1.4	6.		29	34	25	6 1			-	3	181	-	S	3
,	-	-	-	2	#	4	8	10	1 4	16	18		2 9	34	25	19			-	~	181	-	S	0
	_	-	7	2	S	2	0 1	11		18	23		34	39	6.2	7.0	១០		144	•	231	•		3
_	-		7	7	'n	Ŋ	0,	1 1	16	18	23		ال 4	39	67	76	0	-	1 4 4	•0	231	9	õ	*
	1	-	~	7	S	ïŪ	10	11		18	23		3,	42	67	76	90	2	1 4 4	•	231	•	N	^
	-	1	2	2	J.	v	1.1	12	16	18	23		3,	42	99	7.5	07		142	•0	229	S)	2	•0
	-	1	7	2	9	7	1 3	1 4			2.8		4 0	9.0	82	9.1	33	3	6	-	305	~	0	#
		_	7	7	•	^	E -	†	21	23	28		4	0	9.5	0 1	6	147	190	210	305	336	406	1 1 0
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_	-	_	~	٣	_	^	9 7	17	54		4		9 9	61	20	-	62	/	-	e	346	^	0	~
	-	-	3	٣	~	~		-1	26		34		0	•	8	ᆔ	29	~	m i	ωį	346	~	491	つl
	7	~	3	*		12	27	53	1		00 :		s	3	7.0	∞ :	274		364	20				٠
<u> </u>	N	~	*	ۍ.		12		52	† †		بر ق		.ي	0	7.0	CO	7.4	œ	30	-			•	
	7	7	3	S	12	5		29			63		ار	ᇚ	2	oc	7.4	œΙ	zοl	I				
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7	n	S.	0.	<u> </u>	- -		m	_		-	57	S	2	S)	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:	•	:
7	2	2	11	1.1	34		7.3	^	17	-	57	·U	~	S	•	•••	• • •	•	•	•	:	:	•	•
	œ	20	17	17	20		07	0	75		20	S	•	٠	•		• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	
7	80	80	17	17			9	-	88	80	50	S	•	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
_	0	0	54	42	7.2	7.2	155	155	249	250	356 3	358	•	• • •	•••	•••	•	• • •	•••	•••	•	•••	•••	•
7	=	-	24		72		25	w	4	J.	56	S	•	• • •	• • •	•••	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	
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UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 32K Bytes

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 13 of 16)

PAGE

												Volun	Volume (in thousands)	ousand	Js)										
			1	,,	2	വ		10		15		20		93		20		75		100		150		200	
Record	Blocking		Ī			ŀ					ŀ	Key	Key Size (in	(in bytes)		ŀ							}	ł	
(in bytes)	Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	9	30	10	30
20	-	-	0	-	0	٢	-	9	0	6	0	1 4	<u>۔</u> ۱	2.3	0	38	0		0		0		0 1	48	0
	20	-	0	-	0	٣	С	9	0	0	0	13	0	2 U	0	37	٥		0		0	7	0		0
	50	_	٥	-	0	' m	0	÷	0		0	13	=	2	0	37	0		_			7	0		C
-	1 0.0	-	0		0	٣	0	4	0	10	0	13	. 5	2 2 .	0	37	. 0	61	, D	8.1	0	22	- 0	80	0
30	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	9	1		13		1-1	1 3	5.8	40	47	67	79	1 6		8		_	1
	20	-	_	-	7	٣	Ŧ	9	7		13	1 4	17	. ,	97	39	47	67	19	- 8	05	8	76 1	9 6	~
	0.4	-	_	-	7	٣	7	49	7	11	13	1 4	17	7	28	36	47	99	7.9	88	05	7	76 1	0	34
	90	1	-	-	7	m	3*	7	5 -		13	7	1,	7	28	39	47	99	79	8	05	_		96	~
20	-	-	-	2	2	3	7	80	1.0	12	1 4	19	22	70	32	52	09	77	5	2	33 1	1 2	00	59	∙
	01	-		7	7	*	7	æ		12	1.4	18	2.2	7	32	51	09	77	<u> </u>	1 + 1	m	_	66	28	9
	25	-	_	7	7	4	3 *	6 0	10	12	1	18	22	_	32	21	09	77	_	1 4 1	33 1	1	66	25	6
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0.8	1	-	1	2	2	7	2	0.7		16	19	22	25	_	42		_	7	_	7	5	282	_	+0	-
	'n		-	7	7	37	2	10	1.1	1 6	19	22	25		42		<u> </u>	~	17	7	S	28 2		40	4
	15		-	2	7	'n	·¢	0.1	:	16	19	22	25	3,	42	61	69	3	17		55	228 2	5.8	10	
	25	-		2	2	2	9	10		16	19	22	5.2	7	42	9 1	J.	03 1	17	37 1	5	28 2	9	04	3
100	1	-	-	2	2	9	9	1.1	1.2	18	20	24	27	_	94	89	9		58	드	1	2 5	• 59	• ••	•
	<u>د</u>	-	-	7	7	9	9	7.	+	8	20	54	27		1.6	8 9	9	_	58	53 1	_	55 2	85	<u>:</u>	•
	10	-	_	7	7	•	9	1 2	+ 1.		20	7 7	27		44	7.7	9	-	29	53 1	_	55 2	85	•	•
	20	1	-	2	2	9	9	12	1 4	18	20	28	31		46	77	9	115 1	29	0 1	0	55 2	85 •		:
200	-	7	7	e,	၈	60	6	1.8		31	33	4 1	45	_	2	1 1 9 1 1	52	3	60		••	• • • •	•	•	•
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300	-	7	7	ß	ഹ	13	13	28		4 2	3					78	184	•	•	•	•	•	:	•	•
	ო	7	7	ß	'n	13	13	28		42	#	7 9	99	96	<u> </u>	78	÷ 00	•	:	:	:	• •	<u>.</u>	:	•
- 1	9	2	2	2	S	13		28		42	†				6		84	• • •	:	•	•	•	•	•	
200	-	3	3	^	7	23	23	9+		78	-	0	† 0	- -	7.5	•	•	•	:	*	:	•	•	•	•
	7	#	7	7	7	23		46		78	œ	103	*0	174 1	75	•	:	*	:	•	:	•	:	•	•
	7	*	7	x 0	60	23	23	52		77	8	э	0	7	75	:	:	•	:	• •	:	:	<u>:</u>	•	•
750	1	S	:S	12	12	34	34		77	-	2	72 1	72	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	•	•	•	•	:
	2	5	S	12	12	34		16		7	_	2	7.2	::	:	•	:	:	:	•	:	•	:	•	•
0001	1	7	7	51	16	7 7	45	101	2	171	_	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	:
	2	8	99		16		51	101	0.2	170 1	_	•	:	•	:	•	:	::	:	•	:	•	:	•	•
2000	-	18	18	35	35	113 (1	113	•	•	*	••	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	:	•	•	•	•
/AC 920 ory Size	UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 32K Bytes	E S											ı							UNIS 1 Co	UNISERVO VI	ပ	Subsystem:		9 Track
																					1				

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 14 of 16)

												Volum	e (in th	Volume (in thousands)										
			1	2	<u> </u>	5		10		15		20		30		50		75		100	1	50	50	200
Record	Blocking		-						•	•		Key S	Size (in	bytes)										
(in bytes)	Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10 3	30 1	10	30	10	30	3	30 10	0 30	0 10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30
20	-	-	:0	-	0	Ę	٥	S	0	•	-		0			3		0	9		_			0
	5 0	-	2		0	٣	0	'n	0	0	0	12	c	17		۳	<i>3</i>	0	•	<u>.</u>	=		148	0
	20		0		o	٣	0	'n	0	0	0		=			۳		<u>ۍ</u>	_		_		148	0
	100	-	٥	-	0	c	0	9	0	٥	0		а	5		7	_	20	_		-			c
30	- ;	-	-	-	-	m ·	σ.	9	co 1			12			ın .	in i	7	7	σο <i>τ</i>	۰ ۱	7		159	8 9 7
	200	·	~ .	<u> </u>	-	m (m (•	<u> </u>				* :	_	o n u	n .				o :	= :	.	 	10 0
	0 0	· -	- -			7 M	n m	0 0		> 0		7 7	,	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	n un	n un		7 10	_	7 7 6	119	7 7	178	211
95	-	-	-	7	. 7	3	3	-	8	-		1 9	0	1 1	80	7	_	8	I C	=	13	9	10	241
	01	-	-	2	7	٣	4	7	00	-	12	16	61		20	4	•	0	•	10	1.5	18	0	240
	25	-		~	7	٣	7	7	60	0	12	9 1			80	.S		69 69	•	-	15	_	206	240
	40	_	_	7	7	3	4	7	60	12	+ 1			.	æ	9	3	9	٥	יכי	15	18	0	240
08	-	-	1	7	2	4	S	89	6	+ 1	1 6			7	7	9 5	2	1 9	10	12	1.8	17	3	082
	ហ	-	_	7	7	J	ι.	co	۰	<i>*</i>	16	6		æ	~	7	~	-	0	12	8	21	J	280
	<u>.</u>	-		7	8	4	v	oc:	o	-	16			ű	7	4	7	<u>-</u>	12	<u>-</u>	30	7	J	280
	25	-	-	7	7	4	S	0 1		5	9 1	6		۳	_	4	2	1 9	12	-	18	7	τl	280
001		-	-	~	7	Ŋ	ιŗ		12	9	81	_		_	_	- 6	8	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		20	2	٠	
	ហៈ	-	-	~	7	ın .	r.	=	12			_		_	_	9		<u>-</u>	۳ :		20	23	•	
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	707	-	-	7	7	ŋ	2	=	71	۵		_		7	_	<u>۹</u>	2	-	2	2	3	3	١.	•
200		.	7	<u>~</u>	٣	_	_	9 [17	<u>س</u>		_		v	_	5 1 1	 	9 - 9	•			•	•	•
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005	r	7 '	N :	;	,			77	77	x 0 c				•	0 0		• ·	•	•					
	٠ ‹	۰ ۲	7 1	7 1	r 4		: :	2 7 6	- 72	3 00				no 2	-	7 7 6	. 0		:	•		:		
005	-	<u> </u>	1	9	9			4 7	42	-		. 5		7	4		•	•	•		:	+	•	
	7	٣	m	7	7	17	1.8	1 7	42	_		S	9	43.1	*	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:
	7	٣	e e	7	7	17	8 1	41		_		'n			*	•	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	•
750	_	4	7	0.	=	30		9.0	61 1	2		0	•		•	:	•	•	:	•	:	•	•	• • •
	7	7	7	10	1 1	30	31	9 0	61 1	-		40 1		•	•	•	•	•	:	:	:	•	•••	•••
0001	_	7	7	7.	Ŧ	4 ⊃				1 6		•	•	•	•	••	•	• • •	•	• • •	•	•	•••	
	2	7	7	†	4		40	93		4		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	:	•	•	•
2000	-	13	13	32	32	26		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	•
UNIVAC 9200 II System	00 II Syste	, E																				C Subsy	Subsystem: 9	9 Track
Memory Size:	s: 32K Bytes	res																	•					
																				5 Jape Units	Sins			

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 15 of 16)

								-				Volum	e (in th	Volume (in thousands)										
			_	2		ស		5		5		20		8		20		75		8	15	20	200	
Record	Blocking											Key S	Size (in	bytes)										
Size (in bytes)	Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10 3	30 1	10	30	10	30 1	10	30 10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30
20	1	1	0	-	0	3	0	9	-	Œ	-		-	1 9		-	5	_	7.2	0	0	O	₹ .	0
	20		0	-	0	٣	0	9	0	σc	0	13		19		_	-G		7.2	0	107	0		0
	20	-	0		0	e	0	9	0		<u> </u>			٠ 1		_	<u></u>		72	0	0	C.	3	0
	100	-	-	-	0	~	-	9	- -		0		4	2		_	_	4	72	0	2	٥	•	- 1
06		-	- -	 -	 -	ო -	3 1	9 1			2 0	E .	•	20 2	4 m	39	57	5 9 4	7,6	9.2	114	137	175	211
	7 7					. n	1	0 40	. ^		2 ^	2 6			. m	0 00	n u	0 4	7.5	. 6	3 -	136		-
	9 0				•) m	. 4	•	. ~		. ~	13		<u>-</u>	. n	- 	1 11	-	75	16	7	136	~	•
20	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	80	0	_		L	α	7	9	3	9	_	87	그	20	177	0	וייי
	01	-	-	-	7	e .	4	00	0	11		1 5 1	.10	~	9	ص 5	•	7	98	102	0	177	200	~
	52	-	-	<u>-</u>	7	m	3	a 0	٥-	_		ın .	90	7	9	ر س	• —	_	00)	20	1/7		~
	40	-	-	-	2	٦	4	60	6	_	3	5	20	· c	_	3	٩	_	100		20	177	ō١	m I
0.6		-	-	7	7	3	4				u,	_	0		S.		_	œ	~	3	77	203	~	_
	<u>س</u> .	·		7	7	ar :	3 :	o (0 :		ហ្វ	~ '	0	_	ın ı		_	30 (8 .	136	~ '	203	236	~ 1
	n 4		- -	7 (N (r a	ra			7 ~	n u		_		n u	 -	ı. o	<u> </u>		3 ~		503	2 4	27.1
1		-	1	,	1	- 3	ru	╀	<u> </u>	,	1	-	-	+) a	, 4	c 0	1	~ ~) 3	. 0	202)] •	
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	01	-			۰ ،	. u	• •	_		- -	. 9	. n		. 1	- 00	9	• •	-	~	4	9	223	:	•
	50	-	•	1 7	1 7	· un	9	0	_	- -	9	m	. 40		00	9	_			4	9	223	•	•••
200	-	2	7	9	٦	/	60		L	5	7:	۳	9	3	4	7	-	1.5	•		•	:	:	:
	un s	~ (7	۳ (е .		30 (17	.	ග 1	2.	<u> </u>	9	D -	4 :	7 10	_	<u></u>	• •	•	•	•	•	
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200	٠ ،	, ,	7 (r :	٠ ٥) i	3 (-	,	ַ י	n .	•	0 :	, .	7 (•				•		
	n •0	7 7	y N	7	. 4	• •	0.0	23		3 6	υ ω	u 4 u m	0 40	o :	7 7	L 4	: :	:						
200	-	3	6	9	9	18	19	9	_	5	9	9	20	0	-		•	1	:	•	•	:	:	•
	7	٣	٣	9	9	8 7	19	36	_	v:	9	9	1 9	29 13	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•
	J	3	3	9	9	16	19	9	7	2	9,	7	8 1	0 1	1	•	:	•	•••	•••	•	•	:	•••
750	-	ភ		6	6	27	27	7 49	4	S	9	27 1	9	•	••	• • •	:	•••	• • •		•••	•••	• • •	
	2	'n	5	6	6	27	27	4	4	2	9	27 1	•	•	•	•	:	•	•••	•••	•	:	:	•••
1000		9	9	- 7	7 T	35	35		2	9	• 2	•	•	•	•			-		•	٠	٠		• • •
	2	9	9		15			5	-	9	<u></u>	•	•	•	•	:	٠	•		•	•	•	٠	:
2000	1	1.4	1 4	28	28	4 4	84	•	•	•	•	•	•	••	•	•	:	•	•••	::	•	•	:	•••
UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 32K Byte	200 II System e: 32K Bytes	im tes																	2 - 5	UNISERVO VI	O VI C Unit	Subsystem:	tem: 9	Track
																			9	Tape Units	its			

Table F-1. UNIVAC 9200 II System Sort Program Timing (Part 16 of 16)

P	AGE	ΞR	E۷	151	ОN

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

	_ 											Volun	ne (in th	Volume (in thousands)	() ()								:	
		_	1		2	2		10		15		20		8		. 20		75		92	<u> </u>	150		290
Record	Blocking											Key	Size (in	bytes) ו										
orze (in bytes)	Factor	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10	30	10 3	30 1	10	30 1	0 30) 10	30	10	30
20		-	C	1	0	3	0	5	-	8	0	1.1	-0	1.6	0	29			-	9	Ļ	#	13	
	20	-	0	-	0	m	0	'n	0	60	0		0	80	0	31				ហ	_	*	1	
	50	-	c	_	0	m	0	40	0	60	0	12	0	1.9	0	33		53		0	_		_	
	100	7	0	٣	0	^	0	1.5	0	24	0	33	0	53	0	6 9	_		_	9	<u>س</u>	0	4	
30	-		_	-	-	3	3	7	7	-		7 1	7	22 2	23	39 4	_	<u> </u>	S		6 13	-	188	-
	5 0	-	-		-	m	٦	_	_	_		15	1.5	T		7	۳		89	8	0	1 0	19	20
	3 O	_	-	7	7	Ŧ	4	0	٥	<u>س</u>		_	6.1	•		~	m	7	4	9 11	2	3 17	24	24
	90	-	-	٣	٣	7	,	7	+	<u>س</u>		~	33				2	-	5 1	1 19	3 3	2 30	42	42
20	-		-	7	7	'n	ம	0.	10	9		_	23	7		S	7	5	6 1	39 14	2 2	2 22	314	319
	10	-	_	7	7	'n	r.		1.	_			25	_		'n	7	<u>۔</u>	9	48 15	1 2	6 23	3	31
	25	-	-	e	٣	7	^	7	1 4	7		~	32	_		<u>o</u>	_	7	4	89 19	2 3	0 30	42	47
	40	3	3	7	7	19	19	0 7	40	4			96	2	9	38 2	٥	2	7 5	27 52	•	:	•	
80	-	2	2	9	3	80	8	16	17	26	27	_	38	_	62 1	10	0		2	31 23	3 3	7 37	:	•
	'n	7	7	~	ო	Φ	œ	1 8	9	80			38	_	_	08	0	7	4	44 24	9		:	•
	15	8	~	4	#	1.1	=		23	9		_	25	_	7	36 1	7	7	8	06 30	4	5 48	:	:
	25	2	r.	11	11		307	89	68	2		<u>-</u>	1	8	6	01.4	2	•	•	•	•		•	•
100	•	7	2	4	3	0	6	22	22	2			47	5	9	33 1	5	4 2	5	02 30	5	•	:	• • •
	S	7	۲	7	4		01	22	22	'n		_	51	_	_	42	4	_	6	05 30		:	:	:
	10	~	7	4	a		12	56	56	_		_	5 0	60	6 0	56 1	9	8	0	50 35		<u>:</u>	:	•
	20	^	,	4	4		0.4	9 2	45	35 1	٥	90 1	- 7	01	7	27 5	8	:	•	:		•	ě	:
200	-	3	#	_	_	2.1	2 1	4. 0	46	e	4		50	1 8	6	97 2	6	••	•		:	* * *	•••	***
	'n		J	•	0	52	25	eo eo	6 0	9 6	87	23 1	23	95	9	ֆ Մ	•	•	<u>.</u>	•	:	<u>:</u>	:	•
- 1	10	-	7	32	32		35	190	7		02	7 0	02	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	*
300	-	•	¢	1 2	12		34	73	<u>س</u>	17.1	1.8	67 1	89	67 2	_	•	•	<u>:</u>	•	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	•
	m ·	ф I	4	7	-	39	ص 9	~	ص ص	33	33	88		83 2	m	<u>•</u>	<u>•</u>	<u>:</u>	•			<u>:</u>	•	:
	9		5	33	33	87	60 60	S)	96	99	<u></u>	12 4	13	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
000	- ·	2 :	C :	7	21	9 1	<u> </u>	139 1	1	09 2	6	9 6 2	7.	• •	•	•	<u>.</u>		<u>•</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>:</u>	٠	•
	7 8	7 0	7 7	n c	, c		7 7	m (٠ ا	7 7 7	1 (٠ ١	U.	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•
750	-			2		5 2		5 2		• 6		• •	: :				• •		• •		•			
1	• ^	27) () (0 4	0 7	7 0	0 0) • 	` •	•		•			•			•			•	
1000		27	27	62	62	63	6.4		57	•	•		:	•		:	•		•	•	•	•		:
	2	0	C	0	0		_			•	:	•	:	•	•	:		٠	•	•			:	•
2000		0	С	0	0	•	:	•	:	•	:		:	:	•	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
IIVAC 9	UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems	System	ا د						1	1			1	1		1				UNISE	UNISERVO VI	ს	Subsystem:	9 Track
mory Si.	Memory Size: 12K Bytes	tes																		1 Cont	Control Unit			

Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 1 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 4 Tape Units

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	200		၉	L	_			15	1.5	6	:	22	7	•	:	:	:	:	•	•	:	:	•	•	:	•	•	:	•	•	:	:	:	•	•	٠	•
			2			118	•	1 40	142	194	:	217		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•••	:	:	•••	:	:	:	:	:	•	•••	• •		•••
	50		8	٥	0	0	0	-	112	4		•	•	241	•	8	280	:	:	•	•	•	• • •	•••	•	•	• • •	•	•	• • •	•	•	•••	• • •	•••	•	
	15		10	7.9		· 00	275	0		4		9	9	237	٠	~	275	:	•	•••	:	•	•••	•••	:	•••	•••	:	•	•	:	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •
			8	٦) c	, 0	9				166		4	161	•	~	1	243	٠	208	N		•••	•••	:	•••	•••	:	:	•	:	•	•••	•••	•••	:	•••
	100		5			1 tu	184	49	9	89	۳	60	90	60	:	67	67	240	:	50	26	8 9	•		:	:		:	:	•	:	:	• • •	•••	•	:	•
·			8	-	, c	. 0					24					_	7		•	9	9	+0	•		:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	••	:	:	•
	75	, '	-				26	8	•	_	2	7	_	6 0	9	2	S	80 1	:	5.4	5.4	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	<u>•</u>	•	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•
			30			. 0	-	2	ഹ	2	2		_	۳	9	7	_	<u> </u>	•	3	4	3	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
	20						*	0	<u>س</u>	_	7	6	٥-	~	7	5	'n	-	•	2	<u>-</u>	2 12	•	02 20	2	•	•	:	<u>:</u>	•	<u>:</u>	•	•	•		•	•
				L			60	H				4			7	L		_	<u>•</u>	L	_	12	•	1 20	7	•	• •	•	:	•	<u>:</u>	:	•	•	•	•	•
thousands)	30	tes)	 ——	L			_	_	_	7	5 4 5	2	7	*	12	7	4	6 67	2.1	S	ഹ	_	27	7	_	٠	18	8 229	•	•	<u>:</u>	•	•	•••	•••		•
(in thou		(in bytes)	2	<u> </u>	• -		4				4														4	•	6		•	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	•
Volume (i	20	Key Size	္က	٥	_	_	0				27							4						72		•	2	138	•		266	•	• • •	• • •	•	:	:
Vol	,,	Y	무	٥	• •	0	31				27							39				7 7		72		•	2	138	•	221		•	•••	•	• • •	•	•
	5		8	l	0	0	0	6	0		2 1	12	7	18	9 9	21	21	30	9	25	25	34	124	5 4	73	271	8 1	104	3	S	200		270	•••	٠	•	•
	-		5	[-	. ~	21	æ	ф		20											33				269		0	S)	S		•	569	•••	• • •	:	•
			8	-	0	0	0	S	9	7	12	8	6 0																						9 1		:
	10		0	3	1	· w	7	S	•	7	12	8	a 0	12	37		12	9	09	17	17	2.0		32		80-1			158	00	1 20 1	•	9		0	•	•
			30	-	· c	. 0	. 0	3	<u>س</u>	~	9	3	3	•	- 1	9	•	6 0	30	æ	60	•	38	9 1	0	33 1		31	72 _ 1		- 19	<u>.</u>	2	39 3	3	•	:
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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 2 of 16)

UNIVAC 9200 II System Memory Size: 12K Bytes

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 5 Tape Units

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 3 of 16)

4142 Rev. 2

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 4 of 16)

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 5 of 16)

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 6 of 16)

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UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 5 Tape Units

Table F-2, UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 7 of 16)

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UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 6 Tape Units

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 8 of 16)

	F-2
PAGE	

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 9 of 16)

REVISION	PAGE

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 4 Tape Units

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 10 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 5 Tape Units

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 11 of 16)

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UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Memory Size: 24K Bytes															UN 1 Cg	UNISERVO VI	O	Subsystem:	6	Track
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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 12 of 16)

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UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track 1 Control Unit 3 Tape Units

Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 13 of 16)

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 14 of 16)

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 15 of 16)

UNISERVO VI C Subsystem: 9 Track	1 Control Unit	6 Tape Units	

UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Memory Size: 32K Bytes

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Table F-2. UNIVAC 9300/9300 II Systems Tape Sort Timing (Part 16 of 16)

INDEX

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page
В			Communication, I/O procedure	4.5	4–5
BAL (branch and link)	2.1.2	2–2	Concurrent operating system (COS)		
			input deck, control stream	A:2	A-1
Block errors	3.2	3–1	sort program structure	Figure A-2 1.2.1	A-3 1-2
Block size	3.2	3–1	sort program structure '	1.2.1	1-2
DIUCK SIZE	3.2	3-1	Control stream, NCOS and COS		
Boundary table	2,2.2	2–6	sort input deck	Figure A-3	A-4
C		•	Creation date	3.2	3–1
Card systems			Cross referencing		
card reader, card controller	Figure A-1	Δ_2	between elements	C.3	C-3
header and sentinel cards,	i iguie Ai	A-2	between phases	Ç.2	C-3
example	Figure C—1	C-2	example	Figure C-3	C-3
setup stage procedure	A.4.1	A-5	Oldo Bata	- 4 4	- 0
sort input decks	A.2	A-1	Cycle limit	5.4.1	5–3
8K memory	Figure A—3	A-4	Cycles, first and intermediate	5.4.2.1	5-3
Checkpoint		10.0	with which produces the first the first terms of th		
dumps	3.2	3-1			
	5.6	5-11			
establishing	5.6.1	5-11	Data conversión option	2.2,1	2–5
frequency	5.6.2.1	5-13			
restart	5.6.2	5–12	Data reduction		
			description	3.8	3-9
Checking and creating work tape			elimination	3.8,1 1.3.1	3-10
labels	3.6	3-6	example own-code	3.8.2	1-4 3-10
			records	1.3.1	3-10 1-4
Checkpoints	1.4	1–5		1.0.1	1-4
CHOOSE display	5.4.2.1	5–3	Data volume of records	1.3.3	1–4
CLOSE macro instruction			DTFMT (define the file for		
own-code input control	3.3	3–4	magnetic tape) macro		
own-code output control	4.3	4–4	instruction	3.2	3–1
sort/own-code input control	3.4	3–4		4.2	4–1
sort/own-code output control	4.4	4-5	,		

PAGE

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page	Ć
E			Header cards and sentinels			,,
=			card system example	Figure C—1	C-2	
			tape system example	Figure C-2		
Elements, cross referencing	=		tupo dystom oxumpio	riguit 5 L		
example	Figure C-3		Housekeeping	1.2.5	1–3	
rules	C.3	C-1	Housekeeping	1,2,0	1-3	
Elimination, data reduction	3.8.1	3–10	ı			
END statement	2.1.1	2–1	ILB statement			
·			format	3.1	3–1	
Error displays	Appendix E		function	2.1.1	2–1	
Establishing a checkpoint			IN statement			
restart procedure	5.6.1	5-11		0.4	0.4	
restart procedure	3.0.1	5-11	combined control, input	3.4	3–4	
Everandes averaged			function	2.1.1	2–1	
Examples, own code			multicycle sort	5.4	5-3	
card system	Figure C—1		own-code control, input	3.3	3-4	
cross referencing elements	Figure C-3		own-code parameters	2.1.2	2-2	
tape system	Figure C-2	C-3	parameters	3.2	3-1	
			sort record size	3.5	3-6	
Examples, programming	Appendix D					
			Indexed or direct addressing			
External references to labels	2.1.2	2–2	own code	2.1.2	2–2	
· F			Input	1.2.4 Section 3	1-3	(
FIELD statement						
F parameter characteristics	Table 3-1	3–9	Input control			
format	3.7.1	3–8	own code	4.3	4-4	
function	2.1.1	3–6 2–1	sort	3.2	3-1	
own code	3.7.2	3–9	sort/own code	4.4	4-5	
own-code parameters	2.1.2	2–2	input decks			
			MOS, card reader, card			
First and intermediate cycles			controller	Figure A-1	A-2	
input file, same work tape	5.4.3.1	5-6	MOS, 8K memory	Figure A-3		
input file, separate work tape	5.4.2.1	5–3	NCOS, COS control stream	Figure A-2		
			sort programs	A.2	A-1	
Fixed records	2.2.1	2–5	sort programs	M.2	M-1	
Eurotional arouning	211	2–5	Input filename	2.1.2	2-2	
Functional grouping	2.1.1	2-5				
G			Input file			
G			closing	3.3	3–4	
			description	3.2	3–1	
GET macro instruction			example	D.1	D-1	
delivering records	1.2.5	1-3	multicycle sort, same			
sort/own-code input control	3.4	3–4	work tape	5.4.3	5-6	
own-code output control	4.3	4–4	,		5–8	
			multicycle sort, separate	,,		
н	0.00	i		5.4.2	5-3	1
				Figure 5–2	5–5	(
Hardware requirements			opening	3.4	3–4	٠, ٠
-	2.2.2	2–6	• •	3.4		
main storage space					3–1	
work tapes	2.2.1	2–5	record size	3.2	3–1	

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page
Input label checking			Logical unit number		
multicycle sort	5.4.3.3	5–6	input file	3.2	3–1
marriery and don't	55.0		output file	4.2	4–1
Input stage		i	output ine	7.2	4-1
establishing a checkpoint	5.6.1	5–11			
jettison procedure	A.4.5	A-7	M		
operating procedure	A.4.3 A.4.2	A-5			
multicycle sort	5.4.1	5-3	Magnetic tape units	1.2.2	1–2
-	9.4. i A.4.6	5–3 A–7			
restart after jettison		5-14	Main storage space	2.2.2	2-6
segmented sorting	5.7.1				
single-cycle sort	5.3.1	5–2	Merge		
	Figure 5—1		multicycle sort, output stage	5.4.4	5–7
sort program structure	1.2.1	1–2	work tapes	2.2.1	2-5
Intermediate cycles, first and	5.4.2.1	5-3	Minimum operating system (MOS)		
		'	card readers	Figure A-1	Δ_2
Interruption, restarting from	5.6.2.2	5-13	sort input decks	A.2	A-1
			sort program structure	1.2.1	1–2
I/O procedure communication	4.5	4–5		Figure A-3	
,, - ,			8K memory	rigure A—3	A-4
_1			Modules in own code	2.1.2	2–2
J			wooddes iii owii code	2.1.2	2-2
lassica m			MOS sort input deck		
Jettison	A 4 E	A-7	card reader, card controller	Figure A-1	Δ_2
procedure	A.4.5	1	using 8K memory	Figure A-3	
restart after	A.4.6	A-7	using 614 memory	rigule A-3	A-4
K		•	MOUNT-INPUT display	5.3	5–1
			Multicycle sorting		
Key fields			definition	5.4	5–3
definition	3.7	3-8	first and intermediate cycles	5.4.2.1	5-3
format code	3.7.1	3–8	inst and intermediate cycles	5.4.3.1	5-6
records	1,3.1	1-4	innut file and some week tone		5-6
	.,		input file and same work tape	5.4.3 Figure 5–3	5–6 5–8
L			input file and separate work	. iguito o	
			tape	5.4.2	5-3
			tupo	Figure 5–2	5-5
Label checking, input			input label checking	5.4.3.3	5-6
multicycle sort	5.4.3.3	5–6	input stage	5.4.3.2	5-6
			mput stugo	5.4.3	5-6
Label information			last cycle	5.4.2.2	5-6
sort program input	3.1	3–1	multimerge output stage	5.4.4	5-7
sort program output	4.1	4-1	maitmeige output stage	Figure 5-4	5-10
. •				5.6	5–10 5–11
Labels			operating procedures	5.6 5.4.4	5–11 5–7
checking	1.2.1	1–2	output stage		
	5.4.3.3	5-6		A.4.2	A-5
nonstandard	3.2	3–1	restart procedures	5.6	5-11
nonotanual u	4.2	4–1	sort program input	3.2	3–1
own code	4.2 2.1.2	4—1 2—2	sort program output	4.2	4–1
symbolic	3.2	3–1	Multimerge output stage		•
			description	5.4.4	5–7
Last cycle			example	5.4.4	5–7
input file, same work tape	5.4.3.2	5–6		Figure 5–4	5-10
input file, separate work tape	5.4.2.2	5–3		•	
		,	•		

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page
₩.			Output stage		
N			jettison procedure	A.4.5	A-7
			multicy cle sort	5.4.4	5–7
Nonconcurrent operating system (NCOS)			multimerge	5,4.4	5–7
input deck, control stream	A.2	A-3	murtiniarge	Figure 5-4	5-10
	Figure A-2	A-3	numbering subfiles	5,4,4	5-7
sort program structure	1.2.1	1-2	procedure summary	A.4.3	A-6
			restart procedure	A.4.5	A-7
NCOS, COS sort input deck)		segmented sorting	5.7.2	5-14
control stream	Figure A-2	A-3	single-cycle sort	5.3.2	5-2
			sort program structure	1.2.1	1-2
Nonstandard labels			Sort program structure		
input files	3.2	3–1	OUT statement		
output files	4.2	4-1	establishing a checkpoint	5.6.1	5-11
			function	2,1.1	2-1
			own-code control, output	4.3	4-4
J			own-code parameters	2.1.2	2–2
			parameters	4.2	4-1
OLB statement			parameters	•	•
format	4.1	4–1	Own code		
function	2.1.1	2–1	BAL (branch and link)	2.1.2	2-2
			cross referencing elements	C.3	C-1
OPEN macro instruction			grow reparencing stormants	Figure C-3	
opening input file	3.4	3–4	cross referencing phases	C.2	C-1
opening output file	4.4	4–5	data reduction	3.8.2	3–10
		_	external references to labels	2.1.2	2-2
Operands, summary	Table B-1	B—1	functions of parameters	2.1.2	2-2
			input control	3.3	3–4
Operating procedures, multicycle			label procedure	3.6	3–6
sort	5.5	5–11	modules	2.1.2	2-2
			output	1.2.5	1-3
Óperating procedures, sort	See sort ope	rating	output control	4.3	4-4
	procedures		record sequencing	3.7	3-8
				3.7.2	3-9
Output	1.2.5	1–3	6-character label dates		
	Section 4		example	Figure C-4	C-4
				•	
Output control			l D		
own code	4.3	4-4			
sort program	4.2	4-1		T.11. D. 4	D 4
sort/own code	4.4	45	Parameters, summary	Table B-1	B-1
Output file			PART statement		
block size	4.2	4–1	function	2.1.1	2-1
description	4.2	4-1	multicycle sort	5.4	5-3
example	D.1	D-1	segmented sorting	5.7.1	5-14
opening	4.4	4–5		5.7.2	5-14
record format	4.2	4-1	·		
0	0.4.0	9.0	Phases, cross referencing	C.2	C-3
Output filename	2.1.2	2–2	PN 1 1 2 2 4 4 1	0.04	2 2
0	4.0	4-4	Physical unit table	2,2.1	2–2
Output procedure entry point	4.3	4-4	Programming examples	Appendix D	
			rrugiamming examples	Appendix D	

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page
PUT macro instruction			S		
own-code input control	3.3	3-4			
sort/own-code output control	4.4	4–5	Segmented sorting		
writing records on output file	1.2.5	1–3	definition	1.5 5.7	1–5 5–14
R			input stage	5.7.1	5-14
-			output stage	5,7.2	5-14
Read backward	3.2	3-1	restarting	5.7.3	5–14
Reading volumes			Sentinel cards, examples		
input file	3.2	3–1	card system	Figure C—1	
output file	4.2	4–1	tape system	Figure C-3	C-3
Record sequence			Sequencing of records	1.3.1	1-4
FIELD statements	3,7.1	3–8			
own code	3.7.2	3–9	Setup stage	A 4 1	A E
			procedure	A.4.1 1.2.1	A-5 1-2
Record size			sort structure	1,2,1	1-2
input file	3.2	3–1	Single-cycle sorting		
output file	4.2	4–1	definition	5.3	5–1
sort	3.5	3–6	input stage	5.3.1	5-2
			mput stago	Figure 5–1	5-4
Records			output stage	5.3.2	5–2
data reduction	1.3.2	1–4			
data volume	1.3.3	1-4 1-4	Skipping error block	3.2	3–1
sequencing	1.3.1	1-4			
Restart	1.4	1–5	Sort control	0.0	0.4
			describing input file	3.2	3-1
Restart from a checkpoint			describing output file	4.2	4–1
checkpoint frequency	5.6.2.1	5–13	Sort operating procedures		
description	5.6.2	5–12	input decks	A.2	A-1
restart from interruption	5.6.2.2	5–13	input decks	A.4.2	A-5
			, jettison procedure	A.4.5	A-7
Restart procedures			output stage	A.4.3	A-6
after jettison	A.4.6	A-7 5-11	restart after jettison	A.4.6	A-7
description	5.6 5.6.1	5–11	restart procedure	A.4.4	A-6
establishing checkpoint	5.6.1 A.4.4	5-11 A6	setup stage	A.4.1	A-5
input stage	A.4.4 A.4.4	A-6	sort statements	A.3	A-1
output stage	5.6.2	5-12			
restarting from a checkpoint restarting from an interruption	5.6.2.2	5-13	Sort program		
restarting from an interruption segmented sorting	5.6.2.2 5.7.3	5-14	error displays	Appendix E	
segmented sorting	5.7.5	J-1 1	establishing a checkpoint	5.6.1	5–11
Rewinding tapes			features	1.2	1–2
input	3.2	3–1	hardware requirements	2.2	2–5
output	4.2	4–1	input	Section 3	
output		• •	multicycle	5.4	5-3
RSTRT statement			operating procedure	5.5	5–11
format	5.6.2	5-12	operating procedures,		
function	2.1.1	2–1	summary	Appendix A	١
(MINCHOIL			output	Section 4	

Term	•	Reference	Page	Term	Reference	Page
	own code and cross referencing			Sorted output file	1.3.3	1-4
	examples	Appendix C	;			
	procedures	Section 5		Sorting, segments	5.7	5-14
	programming examples	Appendix D	+			
	programming requirements	2.1	2–1	Standard variable-length record		
	records	1.3	1-3	format	1.3	1-4
	restart	1.4	1–5			
	restart procedures	5.6	5-11	START-OUTPUT display	5.7.1	5-14
	segmented sorting	1.5	1–5	· ·	A.4.3	A-6
	single-cycle	5.3	5–1			
	statement conventions	1.6	16	Statement cards		
	statements and operands,			format	2.1.1	2-1
	summary	Appendix B	1	operation field entries	2.1.1	2-1
	timing	Appendix F	,	rules	2.1.1	2–1
Sort	program, features			Statement conventions	1.6	1-6
	hardware requirements	1.2.2	1–2			
	·	2.2	2-5	SUBFILE display	5.4.2.1	5-3
	input	1.2.4	1-3			
	output	1.2.5	1-3	Statements, sort		
	stages	1.2.1	1–2	minimum set	A.3	A-1
	structure	1.2.1	1–2	sum mary	Table B-1	B-1
	work tape labels	1.2.3	1-3	,		
	· //			Subfiles		
Sort	program, input			numbering	5.4.4	5–7
	combined control	3.4	3-4	ordered	1.3.3	1-4
	data reduction	3.8	3–9			
	label information	3.1	3–1	SUBFILE-VOLUME display	5.4.2.1	5-3
	own-code control	3.3	3-4		A.4.3	A-6
	record sequence	3.7	3-8			
	sort control	3.2	3-1	Symbolic labels	3.2	3–1
	sort record size	3.5	3-6			
	work tape labels	3.6	3–6	т		
Sort	program, output					
	combined control	4.4	4-5	Tape length	2.2.3	2–6
	I/O procedure communication	4.5	4-5			
	label information	4.1	4-1	Tape systems		
	own-code control	4.3	4-4	setup stage procedure	A.4.1	A-5
	sort control	4.2	4–1	sort input decks	A.2	A-1
SOR	T statement			TAPES statement		
	data reduction	3.8.1	3-10	function	2.1.1	2-1
		3.8.2	3-10	multimerge output stage	5.4.4	5–7
	function	2.1.1	2-1	work tapes	2,2.1	2-5
•	output header label check	3.6	3-6			
	own-code parameters	2.1.2	2-2	Timing		
	restricting storage	2.2.2	2-6	UNIVAC 9200 II System	Table F—1	F-3
	specifying tape length	2.2.3	2–6	UNIVA C 9300/9300 II System	Table F–2	F-18
Sort	statements					
Ī	minimum set	A.3	A-1			
	all m mark	Toble R_1	Q_1	l		

Table B-1 B-1

summary

Term	Reference	Page	Term	Raference	Page
U			Work tape labels checking and creating	3.6	3–6
IIIIIII A O OOOO II O			description	1.2.3	1–3
UNIVAC 9200 II System timing	Table F—1	F-3	input	3.6	3–6
11M1V/A 0 0000/0000 11 0			Work tapes		
UNIVAC 9300/9300 II System timing	Table F-2	F-18	labels	1.2.3	1-3
coming .	Ignia L-S	F-10		3.6	3-6
			multicycle sort, same		
V			input file	5.4.3	5–6
				Figure 5–3	5–8
Variable records	2.2.1	2–5	multicycle sort, separate input file	5.4.2	5-3
VOLUME display	5.4.4	5–7	physical characteristics	Figure 5–2 2.2.3	5-5 2-6
2.57			restricting running time	2.2.3	2–6
W			Western CET	0.4	
		1	Workarea, GET macro instruction	3.4	3–4
WLB statement				4.3	4–4
format function	3.6 2.1.1 3.6	3–6 2–1 3–6	WRONG-TAPE display	5.4.4	5–7

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